



—ENGLISH GRAMMAR—

名师

英语语法课堂之

时 态

- 全面归纳、阐释英语语法所涉及的点和面
- 详细列出语法规则和要点，以便查阅与诵记
- 对经典性的英语貌合神离句进行透彻的点评
- 解决一般英语语法书未能解决的语法疑难点
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主编 徐广联



华东理工大学出版社

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徐广联

南京理工大学教授，研究方向为英美文学和翻译，醉心于英语教学，痴迷于英语语法。根据其毕生研究及教学经验，编写畅销经典语法书《大学英语语法——讲座与测试》及《当代高级英语语法》。

《大学英语语法——讲座与测试》一书在广大英语学习者之间广受好评，成为众多学子英语学习道路上的必备工具书，也成为众多英语教师难得的案头参考书。

内容提要

语法是掌握英语的一个基础，打好这个基础会使你分析文章更容易，也能够写出很好的句式。英语的时态（Tense）是一种动词形式，不同的时态用以表示不同的时间与方式。

全书详细讲述了英语中的所有16种时态：一般现在、一般过去、一般将来、过去将来时，以及这四者的进行时、完成时和完成进行时。针对每种时态，本书均细致地讲解了该时态的构成和功能，并配以大量例句，以便于读者进一步加深对该时态的理解。

全书内容详实，讲解细致，例句丰富，掌握全书内容，英语时态的正确使用完全没问题。

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时 态 (TENSE)

一、英语各种时态构成表

	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态	完成进行时态
现在	play plays	am/is are } playing	has have } played	has have } been playing
过去	played	was were } playing	had played	had been playing
将来	shall will } play	shall will } be playing	shall will } have played	shall will } have been playing
过去将来	should would } play	should would } be playing	should would } have been played	should would } have been playing

二、一般现在时 (The Simple Present/ The Present Indefinite Tense)

1.构成

用动词原形，第三人称单数有变化。基本变化规则是：一般情况加“-s”，以辅音加“y”结尾的词把“y”改为“i”，再加“-es”（但元音加“y”结尾的则直接加“-s”），以“o，s，x，ch，sh”结尾的词在词尾加“-es”。动词be的变化形式是is，am，are；动词have的变化形式是have，has。

2.功能

1 表示习惯的、永久性的或反复发生的动作(常同every day，often，sometimes，usually，always，twice a month，every week，on Sundays，occasionally，normally，generally，weekly，now and then，every so often，as a rule，rarely等状语连用)

He seldom eats meat.他很少吃肉。

I **never sit** up late into the night.我从不晚睡。

She **always takes** a walk in the evening.她常在晚间散步。

The world always **makes** way for the dreamer.这世界永远会为追求理想的人让出一条光明大道。

2 表示特征、能力或现时的情况或状态

She **loves** music.她喜欢音乐。

Contradictions **exist** everywhere.矛盾处处存在。

They **don't speak** French here.这儿不讲法语。

She **lives** in a villa at the foot of the hill.她住在山脚下的一栋别墅里。

Those eventful months and years **are** still vivid in my memory.忆往昔峥嵘岁月稠。

People **enjoy** reading about the rich and famous.人们喜欢阅读有关富人和名人的书。

【提示】下面是一个歧义句：

She **can't bear** children.

她不能生育。

她受不了孩子们的嬉闹。

3 表示普遍真理、事实，也用在格言中

The earth **moves** round the sun.地球绕太阳转。

Water **boils** at 100°C.水的沸点是100°C。

No man but **errs**.人非圣贤，孰能无过。

Pride **goes** before a fall.骄者必败。

Spring **follows** winter.冬天过后就是春天。

A stitch in time **saves** nine.小洞不补，大洞吃苦。

Time and tide **wait** for no man.时不待人。

Life **is** transient.人生如朝露。

The seeds of the future **lie** in the present.未来发展的萌芽存在于现在。

A bird in hand **is** worth two in the bush.一鸟在手胜过二鸟在林。

Months ago we sailed ten thousand miles across this open sea , which **is** the Pacific , and we met no storms.数月前,我们在公海——太平洋——上航行了10 000英里,没有遇到任何风暴。(地理名词)

4 在由**when , if , after , before , although , as , as soon as , the minute , the next time , whether , even if , in case , though , till , until , unless , so long as , where , whatever , wherever**等引导的表示时间、条件、比较等状语从句中,用一般现在时代替一般将来时

I'll tell her **when she comes tomorrow** .她明天来的时候我会告诉她的。

You will surely succeed **if you try your best** .功夫不负有心人。

I'll go where you **go** .你去哪儿我也去哪儿。

I shall tell her **the minute she gets** here.她一到那里我就告诉她。

I shall have a good time **whether I win or lose** .我不论输赢都会很快活。

In the future I shall do **as she says** .将来我要按她说的去做。

The earlier you leave , the earlier you'll be there.你动身越早,到那里越早。

The next time you come , he will be a grown-up.你下次来的时候,他就长大成人了。

Whatever happens , you should keep cool-headed.不论发生什么,你都应该保持冷静。

You can drink as much as you **like** tomorrow , but not tonight.明天你喝多少都行,但今晚不行。

When the grass **dies** back in autumn , these flowers will fade.当青草在秋天枯萎时,这些花儿就会凋谢了。

【提示】

①表示原因、结果、程度、目的等的状语从句，一般不可用一般现在时代替一般将来时。比较：

她伤得很重，恐怕要死了。

She is so badly injured that she probably dies.[×]

She is so badly injured that she **will** probably **die** .[√]

②在let's see , let's assume , I hope , I suppose等后，用一般现在时和一般将来时均可。例如：

Let's see who **finishes/will finish** the work first.咱们看看谁第一个完成工作。

Suppose the boy **loses/will lose** his way.假如这小男孩迷了路怎么办。

Let's assume there **is/will be** a heavy rain.让我们假设有一场大雨。

I hope she **gets/will get** everything ready before Friday.我希望她在星期五之前把一切都准备好。

③在某些句子结构中用一般现在时和一般将来时均可。例如：

He'll be on the same train as you **are/will be** .他将同你乘坐同一趟火车。

She will perhaps come earlier than you **do/will** .她也许会比你来得早。

④如要表示“将来条件决定现在结果”，从句和主句所指的时间不同，if从句要用将来时，主句用一般现在时。例如：

If she **won't** arrive before half past eight , there's no point waiting.如果她8点半之前到不了，再等就没有意义了。

If she **won't be** here before noon , there's no need to rush.如果她中午以前不会来到，现在就没有必要着急了。

⑤在if条件从句中可用情态动词will。例如：

If the car **won't** start , call me any time.如果车子发动不起来，随时叫我。

If he **won't** tell us the truth , we'll ask his classmates.如果他不愿意告诉我们实情，我们将问他的同学。

比较：

If you **will wait** a moment, I'll go and tell the manager that you are here.如果你愿意等一会儿，我就去告诉经理你在这里。

If you **wait** a moment, I'll let you in.如果你等一会儿，我就让你进去。

5 表示现在瞬间

一般现在时可以用来描述动作的完成与说话的时间几乎是同时的这种情况，常用于体育运动的实况报道，戏法表演、技术操作表演等的解说词。例如：

I **declare** the meeting open.我宣布，会议开幕。

Now, look, I **open** the box.喏，看着，我打开盒子了。

As I **write**, the war has broken out.在我写作的时候，战争已经爆发了。（= At the time of writing）

Demonstrator: Now I **put** the cake mixture into this bowl and **add** a drop of vanilla essence.示范者：我现在把蛋糕配料放进这个碗里，加一点味精。

6 表示过去时间

一般现在时可以用来表示不确定的过去时间，只限于为数不多的动词，如：hear, tell, say, forget等；也可穿插现在进行时等来叙述往事，以增加描写的生动性和真实感，亦称作历史现在时。例如：

That **is** long, long ago.那是很久很久以前的事了。

I **hear** he has come back from Japan.我听说他从日本回来了。

Jane **tells** me you are entering college next year.简告诉我，你明年要上大学了。

Julia **says** you told her to buy the book.朱莉娅说你让她买这本书的。

Oh, I **forget** what he said.哎呀，我忘了他的话了。

We **learn** from the radio that a severe snowstorm hit France.我们从广播里获悉，一场严重的暴风雪袭击了法国。

Last week I **am** in the sitting-room with my wife when this chap next door **staggers** past and in a drunken fit **throws** a brick through our window.上周我和妻子正在起居室里，隔壁的那个家伙

摇摇晃晃地从房屋外面经过，突然发起了酒疯，朝我们的窗户扔进了一块石头。

比较：

他们告诉我你已经同意了。

They **tell** me that you've agreed to it. (用一般现在时，强调现在的事实或结果)

They **told** me you've agreed to it. (用一般过去时，强调未指明的过去时间)

7 表示将来时间

一般现在时可用于指将来时间，表示按时间表将要发生的动作或事件，或者事先安排好的动作。能这样使用的动词有：be, arrive, begin, come, start, depart, end, leave, go, sail, stop, return, dine, finish, open, close等。例如：

A : When **does** he **leave** for the south?他何时动身去南方?

B : He **leaves** next week.他下周动身。

Is there a film tonight?今晚有电影吗?

I **write** my paper tomorrow.我明天写我的文章。

Tomorrow **is** Christmas Day.明天是圣诞节。

The meeting **begins** at 2 : 00 in the afternoon and **ends** at 5 : 00.会议在下午2点开始，5点结束。

They **meet** at supper.他们晚饭时会面。

When **does** the ship **sail** ?船什么时候起航?

She **retires** next month.她下个月退休。

How long **does** he **stay** ?他待多久?

Exams **begin** on Tuesday.考试将于星期二开始。

I **am** in the office all day tomorrow.我明天一整天都在办公室。

The contract **expires** in 2060.合同将于2060年到期。

Who **comes** next?下一个该谁了?

The parcel **arrives** the day after tomorrow.包裹后天寄到。

When **does** she return from the holiday?她什么时候度完假回

来？

The plane **takes off** at eight and **arrives** in Beijing at eleven. 飞机8点起飞，11点到达北京。

Look at the timetable. Hurry up ! Flight 4026 **takes off** at 18 : 20. 看看时刻表。快点！4026航班18点20分起飞。

【提示】suppose, assume, know, decide等后的宾语从句，一般现在时可表示较近的将来。例如：

I hope that you **spend** the summer here with us. 我希望你在这里同我们一起过夏天。

I suppose you **don't** do the work until next month. 我以为你要到下周才会做这项工作。

Tomorrow at this time we'll know who **is** elected. 我们明天这个时候就会知道谁当选了。

They will meet to decide who **speaks** at the meeting. 他们将见面决定谁在会上发言。

Assuming it **rains** tomorrow, what shall we do? 设想明天下雨怎么办？

另外，一般现在时和现在进行时都可以表示将来，但前者多表示非个人的计划，指按时间安排将发生的事，而后者则一般表示说话人自己打算要干什么。比较：

I **leave** tomorrow. 我明天动身。（a plan not necessarily made by me）

I **am leaving** tomorrow. 我打算明天动身。（I have decided to leave.）

We **start for** Shanghai tomorrow morning. 明天上午我们去上海。（已计划好不变）

We **are starting for** Shanghai tomorrow morning. 明天上午我们将去上海。（打算，容有变动）

比较下面的不同时态：

Tomorrow **is** Sunday. 明天是星期天。（日历的规定）

Tomorrow **will be** Sunday. 明天将是星期天。（单纯未来）

你今晚有空吗？

Are you free this evening? (随便问问)

Will you **be** free this evening? (语气认真：如果有空，可否……)

8 在新闻标题、历史简介、小说章节标题或小说、电影、戏剧情节介绍和幻灯、图片的说明中，常用一般现在时

I Have A Chance我有一个机会 (小说的章标题)

US President **holds** talks with British Prime Minister.美国总统同英国首相举行会谈。

American Ambassador **leaves** Beijing.美国大使离开北京。

At rise, the stage **is** dark. It **is** two thirty in the morning.幕启，舞台一片昏暗。凌晨2点30分。(舞台说明)

The Queen **arrives** for the opening ceremony.女王到来主持开幕式。(照片说明)

EX-PRESIDENT **DIES**前总统逝世 (标题)

Bank Robbery : Robbers **take** 10,000.银行劫案：匪徒抢走10 000美元。

DNA **Leads** to Arrest in New York Killing. DNA帮助逮捕发生在纽约的凶杀罪犯。

9 用来表示强硬语气、严厉警告或指点道路

You **mind** your own business.你别管闲事。

Either he **leaves** or you **leave**.要么他离开，要么你离开。

If he **does** that again, he **goes** to prison.你要是再那样做就要坐牢。

You **finish** the work before ten o'clock tomorrow.你明天上午10点前完成工作。

Into bed you **go** ! 你快睡觉！

You **take** the first turning ahead, then **cross** a bridge and you **see** the city library.前面转一个弯，然后过桥，你就会看见城市博物馆了。

10 代替现在完成时

动词learn, hear, see, understand, read, forget等表示“已

知，已忘”时，可用一般现在时代替现在完成时；“it be + 时间 + since...”结构可用一般现在时代替现在完成时。例如：

I **forget/have forgotten** her name.我忘了她的名字。

I **understand/have understood** what he wants.我理解了他要什么。

It **is/has been** years since I enjoyed myself so much as yesterday.我已有很多年没有像昨天那样痛快了。

11 用于延续性动词或静态动词，表示持续状态、心理活动、爱憎、知觉等

The contract **holds** good.合同有效。

John **loves** nature.约翰喜欢大自然。

The material **feels** soft.这材料摸上去很软。

I **don't owe** anything to anybody.我谁也不欠。

12 表示仍旧有影响的已故人物的言行或状态，或引用书面材料

Confucius **regards** sex as human.孔子视性为人之常情。

Chaucer **writes** that love is blind.乔叟写道，爱情是盲目的。

Nietzsche **advocates** the doctrine of Will to Power.尼采宣扬权力意志论。

Shelly says, “If winter comes, can spring be far behind?”雪莱说：“冬天到了，春天还会远吗？”

Darwin **thinks** that natural selection is the chief factor in the development of species.达尔文认为自然选择是物种进化的主要因素。

Dostoevsky **draws/drew** his characters from sources deep in the Russian soil.陀斯妥耶夫斯基用植根俄罗斯土壤深处的真实形象来描绘他的人物。

13 用于定语从句或宾语从句中表示将来

这种用法中，主句动词词义使从句自然指将来情况，有时属于习惯用法。本用法中的主句常用一般将来时。例如：

He will give you anything you **ask** for.你要什么他就会给你什么。

Anyone that **comes** will be warmly welcome.谁来都会受到热烈欢迎。

She won't forgive anyone who **steals** flowers in her garden.她不会宽恕任何从她花园里偷花的人。

A quarrel will arise as to who **rules** the country.关于谁来统治这个国家，将会引发一场争吵。

Anyone who **does it** will get a gift.谁做谁得礼品。

Call me later and tell me what you **think** then.稍后给我打电话，把你那时的想法告诉我。

I'll be grateful for whatever help you **offer** me.对于你给我的任何帮助，我都会很感激的。

I might come—I'll see how I **feel** tomorrow.我也许会来——我要等明天看看身体怎样。

Please see that the room **is straightened up** before you leave.你离开之前务必把房间整理好。

【提示】如果主句不指将来，只有从句指将来，从句谓语动词要用将来时。例如：

I don't know when he'll be back.我不知道他什么时候回来。

I wonder if I'll recognize Philip after all these years.过了这些年，我不知道是否还认得菲利普。

14 一般现在时与一般过去时的连用

有时候，在同一个复合句中，会出现一般现在时和一般过去时连用的现象，这是因为所取的时间点不同。例如：

As the town **does not have** any entertaining places to go, we **spent** the evening treating the foreign friends to some real Chinese food.由于小城里没有什么娱乐场所可去，我们就请外国朋友们吃正宗的中国菜，晚上就这么消磨了。（从句用一般现在时does not have表示这个小城长期的客观情况，一般过去时spent则表示过去的某次行为动作）

三、现在进行时 (The Present Continuous/Progressive Tense)

1.构成

is/am/are + 现在分词

2.功能

1 表示现在正在进行的动作或发生的事

The kettle **is boiling** .Shall I make tea?水开了，沏点茶好吗？

Is the sun shining ?出太阳了吗？

It's **blowing** hard.风挺大。

It **is snowing** outside.外面在下雪。

公共汽车开过来了。

Here **comes** the bus ! (习惯用法)

The bus **is coming** . (强调现在的情景)

2 表示现阶段正在进行的动作或发生的事

John **is losing** his hair.约翰近来脱发了。

She **is learning** English at college.她目前在大学里学英语。

He **is taking** physics this semester.他这个学期在修物理。

I **am taking** the medicine three times a day.我一天吃三次药。

She **is generally going** to bed at 11 these days.她这些日子通常11点睡。

Tourist villages **are sprouting** along the desert shore.度假村正沿着荒凉的海岸雨后春笋般冒出来。

Age **is/was** telling on her.她渐渐老了。

3 表示某个按最近的计划或安排将要进行的动作，或即将开始或结束的动作

常用的这类动词有：go，leave，come，arrive，land，meet，move，return，start，stay，stop，do，dine，give，have，pay，join，punish，spend，sleep，take，change，fly，work，wear，see，lunch，play等。例如：

I **am publishing** a book this year.我计划今年出一本书。

I'm **changing** my hotel.我打算换旅馆。

These shoes **are going** .这双鞋子快要穿破了。

Paul **is rising** at 4 tomorrow.保罗明天4点起床。

She's **having** a baby in January.她1月份生孩子。

I'm **seeing** my solicitor tomorrow.明天我将见我的律师。

They're **getting** married in June.他们6月份结婚。

The Browns **are coming** to dinner.布朗夫妇要来吃饭。

We're **having** some guests over tonight.我们今晚有客人来。

As soon as we get back home , I'm **leaving** .我们刚回到家，我就要离开了。

The President **is meeting** us tomorrow.总统明天要接见我们。

The rock **is falling** over.那块石头就要落下来了。

The man **was drowning** .那人快要淹死了。

Imagine I'm **seeing** the Mona Lisa.你想想啊——我终于要见到《蒙娜·丽莎》这幅画了。

We **are starting** work at eight for the whole winter.整个冬天我们都将是8点钟上班。

When a bird **is dying** , its cry is pitiful.鸟之将死，其鸣也哀。

We're **leaving** for the West tonight.我们打算今晚动身到西部去。

Because the shop **is closing down** , all the T-shirts are sold at half price.这家商店快要关闭了，所以这儿所有的T恤衫都半价出售。

I'm **going** .我要走了。

She **is dying** .她奄奄一息了。

The sun **is setting** .太阳就要落山了。

When **are you starting** ?你什么时候动身?

A : Are you still busy?你还在忙吗?

B : Yes , I **am** just **finishing** my work , and it won't take long.

是的，我快要完成工作了，时间不会长。

比较：

你路过商店时请来坐坐。

When you **pass** by the shop, please drop in. (任何时候)

When you **are passing** by the shop, please drop in. (将来某时)

【提示】现在进行时表示将来，有时含有“决心”的意思。例如：

I'm not leaving tomorrow.我明天不走了。

I'm not staying with you.我不同你在一起了。

I'm taking part in it.我也要参加。

When I grow up, **I'm flying** to the moon.我长大了要飞到月球上去。

4 动作动词的进行时与**always, forever, continually, constantly**等连用，表示重复的动作，这种动作可能使人感到不满、厌倦或觉得不合情理，有时表示赞赏、满意

It's always raining here.这里老是下雨。

Jim is always coming late for class.汤姆总是上课迟到。

She is always scolding me.她总是没完没了地数落我。

He's always making troubles for his friends.他老是给朋友们制造麻烦。

He is perpetually interfering in my affairs.他老是干预我的事。(不满)

She's constantly changing her mind.她老是改变主意。(不满)

The man is always boasting.那人老爱吹牛。(厌倦)

She's always helping others.她总是爱帮助别人。(赞赏)

The students are making progress constantly.学生们在不断进步。(满意)

5 **care, mind**等表示感觉、精神活动等的状态动词不用于进行时

(1) 有些表示感觉、感情、情绪、精神活动、拥有关系等的动

词，一般不用于进行时态，常见的这类动词有：understand，remember，wonder，cost，have，resemble，exist，appreciate，care，desire，fear，detest，hate，like，love，mind，want，know，hope，wish，agree，believe，expect，forget，prefer，mean，respect，perceive，realize，recognize，please，need，recollect，concern，consist，matter，seem，appear显得，signify意指，think认为，intend意欲，forgive宽恕，differ不同于，despise轻视，dislike不喜欢，adore爱慕，represent代表，result导致，stand位于，remain停留，own拥有，look看似，lie位于，hold持有，contain包含，depend on依靠，belong属于，等。例如：

She is preferring reading to television.[×]（应改为prefers）

I am seeming to hear someone calling.[×]（应改为seem）

但是，上述某些词在表示无意识的动作时，不能用于进行时态，而表示有意识的动作时，又可以用于进行时态。比如“see”这个动词，作“看见”解时是无意的动作，不能用于进行时态，但作“接见，访问，处理，查看，浏览”等解时，又可以用于进行时态，在谈到“看电影，看戏剧”时，也可以用于进行时态。例如：

Do you **see** the rainbow?你看见彩虹了吗?（无意）

The manager **is seeing** the applicants this morning.经理今天上午约见求职的人。（有意）

They **are now seeing** the city.他们正在这座城里游览。（有意）

Don't worry, I **am seeing** you home.不要担心，我会送你回家的。（有意）

They **are seeing** an English film now.他们在看一部英语电影。（= watching）

He's **seeing** the doctor now.他现在在看医生。

I'll **be seeing** Kate home after the party tonight.今晚聚会后我将陪送凯特回家。

They **have been seeing** each other for a year.他们交朋友谈恋爱已有一年光景。

比较：

It **weighs** 50 kilos.它重达50千克。

He **is weighing** himself now.他在称体重。

She **measures** 70 centimeters round the waist.她的腰围量起来70厘米。

She **is measuring** the hall.她在测量这个大厅。

She **heard** the bird sing.她听见了鸟鸣。

She **is hearing** a case.她在审理一个案子。(= is judging)

The students **are hearing** a lecture.学生们在听讲座。
(attend)

I **am not hearing** as well as I used to.我现在的听力不如从前了。(听觉)

She **hates** him.她恨他。

She **is hating** him.看得出她恨他。(= showing visible signs of hating him)

She **feels** worried.她感到担心。

She **is feeling** for the way out.她在摸索着出去的路。(= is groping for)

She **smells** trouble.她感到出问题了。

She **is smelling** the flower.她嗅着花。

She doesn't **mind** it.她不介意这件事。

She **is minding** the baby.她在照看婴儿。(= is looking after)

She doesn't **care for** red.她不喜欢红色。

She **is caring for** the wounded.她在照顾伤员。(= is taking care of)

She **appears** happy.她看上去很高兴。

She **is appearing** on the platform.她出现在讲台上。

She **has** a new car.她有一辆新车。

Her words **are having** a bad result.她的话正产生一种坏的效果。(= are producing)

She **holds** half share in the firm.她拥有该公司的一半股份。

She **is holding** a book in her hand.她手里拿着一本书。

The music **sounds** sweet.这音乐听起来很美。(状态)

Why is the driver **sounding** his horn?那个司机为什么按喇叭?
(动作)

The cake **tastes** nice.这糕饼味道不错。(状态)

He's **tasting** the tea.他在品茶。(动作)

What do you **think** of the book?你觉得这本书怎么样?(看法)

What **are** you **thinking** about?你在想什么?(思维,思考)

He **looks** good-humored.他看上去很幽默。(状态)

He's **looking** about for a new house.他在寻找一处新房子。

He **fits** the post.他适合这个职位。

He **is fitting** together a lot of parts.他在把许多零件装配在一起。

The town **lies** near the lake.这座小城位于湖边。

Some people **are lying** under the tree.一些人在树下躺着。

A piano **stands** against the wall.靠墙有一架钢琴。

He **is standing** on a rock.他站在一块岩石上。

The hut **sits** in the middle of the forest.小屋位于森林的中部。

Some birds **are sitting** on the wires.一些鸟落在电线上。

另外,某些非延续性动词也不可用于进行时,常见的这类动词有: admit, decide, end, allow(允许), refuse, consent(答应), permit, receive, determine(决心), resolve(解决), deny, promise, accept, complete等。例如:

He **is denying** that he has seen the wallet.[×](应改为 denies)

在现代英语中,某些感觉动词即使表示无意识的动作,也可用于进行时态。例如:

Now, we **are seeing** a subtle and unmistakable turning away from such things as books.当前,我们正目睹一个不易觉察却毫无疑问存在的慢慢背离书籍这类事物的倾向。

(2) 状态动词用于进行时,表示某种思想、情绪、行为反复发

生，且含有不满、厌恶、烦躁、赞叹等感情色彩，常同always, forever, continually, constantly, all the time等连用。例如：

She is always doubting my words.她总是怀疑我的话。

He's forever imagining dangers that don't exist.他老是想象一些并不存在的危险。

He is always thinking of doing more for the people.他总是想着要为人民多做事。

He is always losing his keys.他老是丢钥匙。

He is continually reminding me of what I owe him.他老是提起我欠他的钱。

In this school everyone's **losing** money these days.这所学校里近来人们不断丢钱。

He's always wanting to do something he shouldn't do.他总是想干他不该干的事。

She's continually falling ill.她接二连三地闹病。

I'm continually forgetting names.我老是忘记人家的名字。

He's always finding fault with me.他总是找我的茬。

I'm always meeting Sam in the library.我总会在图书馆碰到萨姆。

The car's **always breaking** down.这辆车总是坏。

They're constantly complaining about working conditions.他们总是抱怨工作条件。

He is continually distrusting others.他总是不相信人。

She is forever displeasing people.她老是得罪人。

She is always differing from her colleagues.她老是跟她的同事闹意见。

(3) 状态动词用于进行时，可以强调某一具体时间的特殊状态，或某种暂时的心理状态或活动，亦表示某种感情、认识、思维的发展过程，有时表示“刚刚开始，即将开始”等。例如：

The soup **is tasting** better now.这汤现在尝起来不错。(强调与刚才的汤不同)

She's **understanding** you better now.他现在更能理解你了。

I'm actually **hearing** her voice.我真的听到她的声音了。

He's **finding** that the man is difficult to deal with.他渐渐发现那个人很难对付。

I'm **remembering** her more and more.我慢慢记起她了。

Things **are looking** a little worse.情况显得有些不妙了。

I'm **forgetting** my English.我的英语开始忘了。

Food **is costing** more.食品贵起来了。

That **is mattering** less to me.那对于我更无关紧要了。

You're **proving** a different person.你看起来像换了一个人。

I'm **losing** my hair.我的头发渐渐掉落了。

We're **having** a scene.我们这里正在大闹一场。

I'm **not having** any more of your nonsense.我不许你胡说八道。

She's **having** a baby in March.她3月里要生孩子了。

Now I'm **remembering** .现在我想起来了。

I'm **feeling** the old these days.近来我开始怕冷。

Jane **is resembling** her mother more and more.简长得越来越像她妈妈了。

It seems as if I **am knowing** him for the first time.我好像第一次才真正了解他了。

Something is wrong with her eyes.She **is seeing** double.她的眼睛有问题，看东西重影。

I've settled in now and I'm **liking** my new work very much.我安顿了下来，越发喜欢我的新工作了。

American dollars no longer buy all good things , and we **are slowly beginning** to realize that our proper role in the world is changing.美元不再能买到所有的好东西了，我们开始慢慢意识到，

我们在世界上的作用正在发生变化。

【提示】某些心理状态动词可以表示“差一点，几乎”的含义，相

当于nearly , on the point of。

例如：

She **was believing** what the scoundrel said.她差点儿听信了那个恶棍的话。

I **am forgetting** that I have read the book.我差点忘了曾读过那本书。

(4) 一些表示愿望的动词如desire , long , wish , want , wonder等 , 以及表示爱憎好恶的动词如like , love , dislike , hate等 , 可用进行时表示强烈的感情色彩。例如：

He **was wishing** to see her again.他渴望再见到她。

Are you fearing to see her?你害怕见她吗?

A : How **are you liking** Nanjing?你觉得南京如何? (初步印象)

B : Why ! I'm simply **loving** her.哦 ! 我简直爱上她了。

6 be的进行时

连系动词be的进行时加动态形容词可表示暂时出现的某种情况或品质 , 显出某种样子。其特点是：主语通常是人 , 偶尔也可以是拟人化的事物 , 后接动态形容词 , 有时也接现在分词或名词。这种结构为一种修辞手法 , 起强调作用 , 多含讽刺、厌烦、不满等意 , 尤指主语的故意装模作样 , 有时也表示人们一时的行为。常用的这类形容词有：good , gentle , careless , foolish , hasty , nice , slow , tidy , witty , wicked , thoughtful , shy , naughty , greedy , faithful , careful , calm , loyal , enthusiastic , kind , sensitive , talkative , untidy , brave , dull , generous , rude , suspicious , unfaithful , troublesome , stupid , reasonable , jealous , disagreeable , awkward , attentive , cruel , funny , impatient , patient , timid , stubborn , noisy , friendly , clever等。例如：

You **are being** foolish.你在干蠢事。(平时并不糊涂)

He **is being** quite helpful to us.他现在对我们有很大帮助。(平时并无帮助)

The boy **is being** naughty.这孩子又淘气了。

The car **is being** difficult.这回这汽车真难对付。

She **is being** friendly today.她今天很友好。(做出“友好”的举

止，也许内心并不真诚)

He **is being** modest.他现在表现得很谦虚。(只是做做样子)

He **is being** a nice boy today.他今天真是一个好孩子。

She **is being** polite to you.她只是故意对你和善而已。

I know I'm **being** selfish.我知道我这样做是自私的。

He's **being** serious.他此刻是当真的。

You **are not being** polite.你这可不大客气呀。

I think you **are being** unfair.我想你不够公平。(不满)

He's **being** a fool.他在干傻事。

The little boy **is being** a nuisance again.这小男孩又成淘气鬼了。

He's **being** afraid.这会儿他倒装害怕。

She's **being** happy.这会儿她假装高兴。

You're **not being** wise to say that.你那么说并不聪明。

She **is always being** angry about nothing.她总是大冒其无名之火。

The girl **is being** sweet.那女孩是自作多情/在撒娇。

John **is being** critical.约翰是在有意挑剔。

You're **being** self-conceited.你表现得很自负。

You're **being** hard on me.你现在对我很苛刻。

You're **being** too modest.你表现得过于谦虚。

You **are being** careless.你现在是太粗心了。

Tom **is being** tall in the presence of his classmates.汤姆在他的同学面前正尽力使自己显得高一些。

I **am being** fair to both sides.我正在留意做到对双方都公平。

He **was being** the unreasonable one.他当时真不讲道理。

He thought he **was being** a capable man.他认为自己是一个很能干的人。(讽刺)

You **are being** laughing at me! 你是在故意嘲笑我!

You're **being** annoying.你真烦人。

Professor Smith **is being** young today.今天，史密斯教授尽量显得年轻一些。（make an effort to appear young）

You **are being** very patient with him.你对他真耐心。

He **was being** terribly energetic.他当时非常积极。

You **were being** stupid.你当时真傻气。（= behaving stupidly）

He **was being** always fault-finding.他总是吹毛求疵。（厌烦）

I'm not **being** hard on anybody.I'm **being** reasonable.我这样做不是对谁苛刻，我是理智行事。

Henry **is being** slow, and I wonder why he **is being** slow.亨利有意慢慢腾腾，我对此感到纳闷。（本句is being表示“有意如此”）

I wondered if this was a joke, if Jimmy **was being** his usual comical self.我想这是不是玩笑，吉米本性喜欢逗乐，现在是不是像平时一样在搞笑。

比较：

She's sick.她病了。（= ill）

She's **being** sick.她恶心。/她在装病。

He's a careful person.他是个细心的人。（一贯）

He's **being** careful.他这次很细心。（现在）

He **is** very kind.他很善良。（个人品质）

He **is being** kind.他倒发起善心来了。（一时的表现）

注意下面一句being的含义：

You don't know how happy she has been and **being**.你不知道她一向是并且现在仍然是多么幸福。

7 表示反复多次或习惯性动作

The boy **is hitting** the dog.那男孩在一个劲地打狗。

The train **is arriving** late almost every day this winter.今年冬天，火车几乎每天都晚点。

He **is starting** work at seven for the whole summer.他整个夏天

都是在7点钟开始工作。

Someone is **kicking** away at the door.有人在不停地踢门。

I'm **seeing** a lot of Mary these days.这些日子我常常见到玛丽。

I **was going** to the theater then.那时我常常看戏。

Jim is **nodding** his head.吉姆频频点头。

Why is she **blinking** her eyes?她为什么老眨眼睛?

The bird is **jumping** up and down in the cage.那鸟在笼子里跳上跳下。

We **are eating** only vegetables and fruits during the summer.我们夏天只吃蔬菜和水果。

She is **complaining** , **grumbling** , **cursing** all the time.她不停地诉苦,发牢骚,咒骂。

8 表示原来设想“将发生而未发生”的情况,有希望落空、不耐烦、引以为憾等含义

She is always **coming** to see me.她总是说要来看我。(但从没来过)

I'm **supposing** everything is OK.我本以为一切都会很好的。

He's always **taking** me to the seaside.他总说要带我到海边去。(却至今没做到)

He is **speaking** at the meeting, but he is afraid he can't come.他要在会上讲话的,但他恐怕来不了。

【提示】完成进行时和过去进行时也有这种含义。例如:

We **have been going** to Washington for years.我们多年来一直想去华盛顿的。(但从没去过)

We've **been coming** to see you for ages.我们很久就想来看你,可一直没能来。

I **have been going** to have the house decorated for months.我几个月来一直想把房子装修一下。

I **was going** to phone you, but I didn't have time.我本想给你打电话的,可苦于没有时间。

9 描写一种状态或状况,具有某种感情色彩

I **am missing** you dreadfully.我非常想念你。

My head **is splitting** .我头痛欲裂。

Henry , I **am telling** you.It is your fault.听着，亨利，这是你的错。

I'm **dying** of the cold.我冻得要命。

I'm simply actually **hearing** her voice.我都听到她的声音了。

I'm **aching** all over.我浑身都疼。

He **is playing** us a trick.他在耍我们呢。

We **are losing** our friends.我们把朋友都得罪了。

You **are** now **waiting** to be killed.你是在等死。

This **is killing** me.这等于要我的命。

How fast **is he forgetting** his shame ! 他多么快就忘了他的耻辱啊！

New varieties **are appearing** all the time.新品种不断涌现。
(欣喜)

比较：

I **forget** her name.我不记得她的名字了。(事实或结果)

I **am forgetting** her name.我差一点忘了她的名字。(刚才的心理状态)

You **don't eat** much.你饭量不大。(一般情况)

You're **not eating** much.多吃些，别客气。(现在的情况，有感情色彩)

10 **wonder , hope**等少数动词的进行时可以表示婉转语气

I'm **wondering** if I may come a little late.不知道我可否晚点来。

I'm **hoping** you'll give us some suggestions.希望你能给我们提一些建议。

What **are you wanting** ?你想要什么呢？

I'm **hoping** you will come.我希望你能来。

11 表示较为温和的命令

现在进行时可以表示命令、拒绝、不同意，通常只指一次性动作。例如：

You're **sitting** over there.你到那边坐去。

You're **not going** .你不要去。

Don't **be grumbling** .不要发牢骚。

You're **not borrowing** any more of the books.不准你再借书了。

You **are not leaving** , George.乔治，你不要走。

I **am not letting** him do this.我决不让他做这个。

Don't stand idle.You're **helping** her a little.不要闲着，你要帮她一下。

【提示】

①在下面的句子中，to be doing表示即将做的事或即将发生的动作：

He resolves **to be finishing** the job.他决心尽快完成工作。

She wants **to be talking** with you.她想要同你谈一谈。

I am eager **to be drinking** something.我很想喝点什么。

He longs **to be going** home.他渴望回家去。

You have **to be dressing** for the party.你得为参加聚会打扮一下了。

You ought **to be reading** the book.你应该读读这本书。

②一般将来时也可以表示命令、叮嘱，表示的往往是多次性动作，但也可以表示一次性动作，语气较强。例如：

Will the children be quiet? 孩子们，安静一些好吧！

You **won't** say it again.你不许再说那个。

You **will** take the medicine every three hours.你要每隔三个小时吃一次药。

12 表示两个动作进行对比

She **is crying** , but he **is laughing** .她在哭，而他在笑。

While they **are climbing** up , we **are climbing** down.他们在爬

上，我们在爬下。

They **are sympathizing** with you , but **not speaking** ill of you.他们是同情你，不是说你的坏话。

13 表示情况的变化(与先前不同)

Last month Nancy went to work every other day , but this month she **is going** to work every day.南希上月每隔一天上班，但是这个月她每天都上班。

Michael came to China a year ago and now he's **speaking** Chinese fluently.迈克尔一年前来中国的，现在他能说很流利的汉语了。

14 表示两个动作是同一动作

He who helps others **is helping** himself.助人就是助己。

If you insist on doing it , you **are doing** a foolish thing.如果你坚持要做那件事，你就是做一件傻事。

In doing it that way , you **are wasting** time and money.你那样做就等于浪费时间和金钱。

15 表示在刚刚过去的时间中发生的动作

What **are you talking** about?你们谈了些什么呀?

Every sentence I'm **explaining** to you is a model.我给你们解释的每一个句子都是范例。

16 对前面说的话进行归纳、阐释、评述

She is silent.She **is thinking** the matter over.她默不作声，她在考虑那件事。

When I say that , I'm **telling** you the truth.我那样说是把事实真相告诉你。

Anyone who neglects his duty **is asking** for trouble.不论谁，玩忽职守就是自讨苦吃。

You say you didn't smoke in the office.You're just **shifting** blame onto someone else.你说你没有在办公室里吸烟，你这是把责任推卸给别人。

The student is addicted to computer games.He's **ruining** his prospects.那个学生沉迷于电脑游戏，他这是在自毁前程。

17 表示任何一个时刻都可以正在进行的动作(泛指一切时间)

Whenever I go into the park , the birds **are singing** .我不论什么时候到公园里去 , 鸟儿都在鸣唱。

When children **are doing** nothing , they **are doing** mischief.孩子闲着无事就会淘气。

18 表示一个被动的动作

The book **is printing** .书在印刷。 (= is being printed)

Nothing **is doing** .没在干什么。 (= is being done)

The dictionary **is compiling** .词典在编写中。

Our breakfast **is making** ready.早饭在做。

A museum **is building** by the lake.湖边在建造一座博物馆。

Some debt **is owing** her.欠她一些债。

【提示】

①这种进行时也可在将来时或过去时中表示被动。例如：

Nothing **will be doing** .将不做什么。

A house **was constructing** .当时在建一幢房子。

②下面句子中的-ing形式为形容词，表示特点，而非动作：

A page **is missing** .少了一页。

Something **is wanting** .缺少点什么。 (= absent)

She **is deserving** of your help.她值得你帮助。 (= worthy)

He **is lacking** in will power.他缺乏意志力。

The dress **is not becoming** here.这套衣服在这里穿不合适。

③注意下面句子结构所表示的进行时：

He often **lies reading** .他常常躺着读书。

He **is lying reading** .他正躺着读书。

She **sits singing** .她坐着唱歌。

She **is sitting singing** .她正坐着唱歌。

They **stand chatting** .他们站着聊天。

They **are standing chatting** .他们正站着聊天。

The birds **went flying** in the park.鸟在公园里四处飞。

19 现在进行时有时可以表示否定意义或言外之意

You **are wasting** time ! 别浪费时间了 ! (不耐烦)

You **are telling** me ! 不用你说 ! (我早知道了)

Now you **are talking** .这还差不多。

3.现在进行时和一般现在时的用法比较

1 暂时性动作和经常性动作

这台计算机工作状态极佳。

The computer **is working** perfectly. (暂时性)

The computer **works** perfectly. (经常性)

For this week we **are starting** work at 7 : 30.本周我们7点半上班。(临时安排)

We **start** work at 7 : 30.我们7点半上班。(经常性)

His car has broken down.He's **going** to work by bike.他的汽车坏了,要骑自行车上班。(暂时性)

He **goes** to work by bike.他骑自行车上班。(经常性)

她在大学里学习英语。

She **is studying** English at the university. (强调现阶段)

She **studies** English at the university. (说明事实)

2 持续性动作和短暂性动作

The bus **is stopping** .公共汽车渐渐地停下来。

The bus **stops** .公共汽车停了下来。(迅速停车)

3 永久性动作和短暂性动作

The city **lies** at the foot of the hill.这座城市位于山脚下。(永久性)

People **are lying** on the beach.人们在海滩上躺着。(一眼望

去，暂时性）

She **lives** in Nanjing.她家住南京。（永久性）

She **is living** in Nanjing.她暂住南京。（短时间居住）

4 带有感情色彩和不带感情色彩

简在公司里工作很出色。

Jane **is doing** fine work in the company.（赞扬）

Jane **does** fine work in the company.（事实）

When **will** you **be paying** the money?不知你几时能还钱?（婉转）

When **do** you **pay** the money?你几时还钱?（生硬）

他总是找茬。

He always **looks** for faults.（事实）

He's **always looking** for faults.（不满）

你今天感觉怎样?

How **do** you **feel** today?（一般询问）

How **are** you **feeling** today?（关切）

4.可以表示进行时的词或短语

1 带前缀a-的单词

有些带前缀a-的单词表示进行意义，大都相当于现在分词，表示主动，如：agape张大着嘴，asleep睡着的，awake醒着的，ajar半开着，ablaze燃烧的，astir活动着的，awash被浪潮冲打的，afloat漂着的/在流传中，aglow发亮的，等。例如：

She saw the tower **ablaze** .她看见那座塔着火了。
（=burning）

He stood **agape** .他站着，嘴大张着。（=gaping）

The boat was **afloat** .小船漂流着。（=floating）

2 某些短语

（1）有些短语表示进行意义，相当于现在分词，表示主动；还

中，如in course of等。例如：

加

on the increase在增

on the decline 在下降 on the decrease 在减少

on the wane 在衰退 on strike 在罢工

on the boil 在煮 on the march 在行进

on the look-out 在寻找 on the prowl 在徘徊

on tour 在旅行 on tramp 在徒步旅行

on the gamble 在赌博 on the laugh 在大笑

on the whimper 在啜泣，在埋怨 on the way 在路上，在进行

on the drink 在喝酒 on the advance 在前进

on the rise在上升 on the ebb (潮水等) 在退落

at work在工作 at rest在休息

at play 在玩耍 at prayer 在祈祷

at feed在进食 at table在进餐（时）

in a roar在吼叫 the sheep at browse在吃草的羊

in motion在运动 in study在学习 (= at study)

in the fight在作战 in process of在.....过程中

in course of在.....过程中 in flight在逃跑

in the fight在作战 in a quiver在颤抖

all of a tremble 浑身打颤

She is at prayer .她在祈祷。 (=praying)

The criminal was all of a tremble . 罪犯浑身颤抖。
(=trembling all over)

The troops are **on the march** .部队在行进。 (= marching)

The spy is **in the act of** taking photographs.那个间谍在拍照。
(=taking photographs)

The curtain cannot keep out the patter of rain , and springtime is **on the wane** .帘外雨潺潺，春意阑珊。

(2) 有些短语含有进行意义，多表示被动，相当于分词的被动式。例如：

under construction在建设 under discussion在讨论

under study在研究 in dispute在讨论

in preparation在准备 in rehearsal在排练

in operation在手术 in course/process of building在修建

in negotiation在谈判 on sale在出售

on exhibition在展出 on show在展出

The party is **in preparation** .聚会在准备中。(= being prepared)

A new library is **in course of building** .一座新图书馆正在建造中。(= being built)

四、一般过去时 (The Simple Past/The Past Indefinite Tense)

1. 构成

动词的过去式

2. 功能

1 表示过去某个特定时间或某一段时间发生的动作或情况

这种用法的过去时间可以是指明的，也可以是不指明的。例如：

He never **smoked** .他以前从不吸烟。

The skies **cleared** after lunch.午饭后天放晴了。

The foreign guests **visited** Shanghai last spring.这些外国客人去年春天访问过上海。

We **had** a grand view of a sea of clouds when we **climbed** to the top of the Yellow Mountain. 我们爬上黄山之巅时，看到了云海的壮观景象。

2 在表示时间或条件等的状语从句中代替过去将来时

We would not leave **until she came back** . 她回来我们才会离开。

She told me that she would not go with us **if it rained the next day** . 她对我说，如果次日下雨她就不同我们一起去。

I didn't go to the party that evening as I **started** off on the journey at dawn. 那天晚上我没有去参加聚会，因为我黎明时要出发去旅行。

3 表示现在时间

这种用法使句子在语气上较为婉转客气，能这样用的动词为数不多，如：hope, wish, want, wonder, think, intend等。例如：

I **didn't know** you were here. 我不知道你在这里。

I **hoped** you would come and have dinner with us. 我希望你能来和我们一起吃饭。

I **thought** I might come and see you later this evening. 我想我可以在今晚晚些时候来见你吧。

Did you want to see me now? 你现在想见我吗？

I **wondered** if you'd look after my mother when I'm absent. 不知我不在时你能否照顾一下我母亲。

你要见我吗？

Did you wish to see me? (委婉)

Do you wish to see me? (较生硬)

4 表示将来发生的事或过去将来发生的事

It will be a great thing for the future generations to know that I **laid** down my life here for the country. 未来的人们知道我在这里为国捐躯了，那会多好啊！

She said that the investigation **started** the next day. 她说调查次日开始。

She told me that school **opened** on the following day.她告诉我，学校将在次日开学。

5 表示过去的习惯动作

When she **was** in the city, she often **went** to the Central Supermarket.她在这座城市期间，常去中央商场。

Wherever he **travelled** in those years, he **wrote** down what he saw and heard.那些年里，他每到一个地方旅行，总会把所见所闻记下来。

6 表示某种感情色彩

You **asked** for it! 你这是自找！（责备）

I **told** you so.我早就告诉过你。（你就是不听）

Did you ever hear of such a thing?你听说过这种事吗？（当然没有）

7 一般过去时、一般现在时和现在完成时几组句子差异的比较

Who **is** the woman in the picture?照片上这个妇女是谁？（不知已去世，故用is）

She **was** my mother.她是我母亲。（用was表示已去世）

她父亲是个化学家。

Her father **was** a chemist.（生前，已去世）

Her father **is** a chemist.（尚健在）

那就是我要说的。

That's all I **had** to say.（要说的话都说了）

That's all I **have** to say.（说是说了，但仍言之未尽）

你觉得舞蹈怎么样？

How **did** you like the dancing?（舞蹈已看完）

How **do** you like the dancing?（仍在看的过程中或随便谈谈）

见到你真高兴。

It **was** so nice to see you.（见面后离别时）

It **is** so nice to see you.（刚见面时）

她总是那样。

She always **was** that way. (过去一贯如此)

She always **is** that way. (总是那样)

莎士比亚是《哈姆雷特》的作者。

Shakespeare **was** the author of Hamlet. (皆属过去)

Shakespeare **is** the author of Hamlet. (不朽的作品使作者永生)

简今天上午做了许多事。

Jane **did** a lot of work this morning. (话是当天下午或晚上讲的)

Jane **has done** a lot of work this morning. (仍是上午, 话是中午以前讲的)

你看过《奥赛罗》这部电影吗?

Did you see the film Othello? (此片已不在放映)

Have you **seen** the film Othello? (此片目前仍在放映)

I never **liked** her. 我从来就不喜欢她。(相当于have never liked)

I never **like** her. 我绝不喜欢她。

How **did** she paint the wall? 她怎么刷的墙? (站在桌子上还是在梯子上)

How **has** she painted the wall? 她把墙刷成什么样子了? (什么颜色)

Where **did** I put my wallet? 我把钱包放在哪儿了呢? (当时)

Where **have** I put my wallet? 我把钱包放在哪儿了呢? (现在在哪儿呢)

What **is** her name? 她叫什么名字?

What **was** her name? 你刚才说她叫什么来着? (= What did you say her name was?)

He told me this morning that he's only eighteen. 他今天上午告诉我他只有18岁。(今年的情况)

He told me last year that he **was** only eighteen.他去年告诉我他只有18岁。(去年的情况)

【提示】个别特别出名的人，可用两种时态。例如：

Kant **was/is** one of the greatest philosophers in the world.康德是世界上最伟大的哲学家之一。

Brahms **is/was** the last great representative of German classicism.勃拉姆斯是德国古典音乐最后一个伟大的代表。

五、过去进行时 (The Past Continuous/ Progressive Tense)

1.构成

was/were + 现在分词

2.功能

1 表示过去某一时刻或某阶段内正在发生的动作

He **was playing** table tennis at five yesterday afternoon.他昨天下午5点钟在打乒乓球。

The students **were still singing** when the teacher stepped in.老师进来时学生们正在唱歌。

While we **were watching** TV , she **was talking** on the phone.我们看电影时，她在打电话。

We **were expecting** you yesterday.我们昨天一直在等你。(贯穿整个昨天)

We **were talking** about your book this morning.The book is excellent.我们今天上午一直谈论着你的书，那本书好极了。(用来打开话题)

【提示】上下文清楚时，时间状语也可省略。例如：Oh , I **was talking** to myself.噢，我刚才在自言自语呢。

2 不与时间状语连用可以表示逐渐的变化或发展

The wind **was rising** .起风了。

It **was getting** dark.天渐渐黑下来了。

3 用在条件或时间状语从句中表示过去将来正在进行的动作

She told me to wake him up if he **was sleeping** .她告诉我如果他睡着了就叫醒他。

4 表示某种持续动作作为背景(一个画面，一种情景)，以此引出一般过去时表示的新动作

Soon the whole town **was talking** about it and he was plunged into remorse and shame.不久，全城的人都对那件事议论纷纷，他陷入惶恐与羞愧之中。

The day dawned and the birds **were singing** .黎明时分，鸟鸣声一片。

The baby **was crying** , and suddenly the crying stopped.婴儿在啼哭，突然间哭声停止了。

The girl quickly swallowed the food she **was chewing** .那女孩迅速吞下了正在咀嚼的食物。(相当于had been chewing)

Alice left the room, where she **was reading** a novel by Defoe.艾丽斯离开了房间，她在那里读着雨

果的一部小说。(相当于had been reading)

I **was leaving** the office when the telephone rang.我正要离开办公室，电话铃响了。(含意外之意)

The rain **was falling** .The procession **was going** .Suddenly a thundering explosion was heard.雨正下着，队伍在行进，突然听见一声巨大的爆炸声。

5 描绘一片景象

It was a summer morning in the country.The sun **was just rising** .A gentle wind **was blowing** .Some birds **were singing** merrily, flying from tree to tree.A young man **was taking** a walk on the meadow between two streams.And in the fields beyond, farmers **were plowing** or **weeding** .这是乡间的一个夏日清晨。太阳刚刚升起。一阵微风吹过。一些鸟儿欢快地鸣唱着，在树林间飞来飞去。有一位青年，在位于两条小溪间的草地上散着步。远处的田野里，乡民们在耕地或除草。

6 表示按计划安排过去将要发生的动作，过去的预想

I thought you **were leaving** .我原以为你要走的。

They **were leaving** for New York a few days later.几天后他们要动身去纽约。

She **was departing** the next month.她下个月离开。（=plan to depart）

At the end of the week he phoned to say that he **was returning** .他在周末打电话来说他就要回来了。

Ten of them **were coming** for the meeting.他们有10个人要来参加会议。

He knew that the plane **was taking off** in ten minutes.他知道10分钟后飞机就要起飞了。

Her parents **were intending** her to be a teacher , but she made up her mind to be a painter.她父母原先想让她当教师，可是她下定决心要当画家。

7 与**forever , continually , always , constantly**等连用，表示某种感情色彩

She **was always changing** her mind.她老是改变主意。（不满）

My mother **was constantly** praising her.我母亲总是表扬她。

She **was forever grumbling** .她老是发牢骚。

She **was always making** mistakes.她老是出错。

He **was always thinking** of others.他总是为别人着想。

【提示】下面的句子也表示某种感情色彩：

He **was fighting** with the whole world.他在同整个世界作对呢。

What a happy time they **were spending** ！他们过得多么快活啊！

8 表示婉转语气，用以提出请求，只限于**want , hope , wonder**等动词

I **was wondering** if you could help me.不知你能否帮个忙。

I **was hoping** you could send me the book.我一直希望你能把那本书寄给我。

I **was wondering** if you'd look after my dog while I'm away?我想知道我不在时你能不能帮我照看一下狗?

9 表示动作的未完成性

过去进行时可以表示动作的未完成性，即对某事了解得不全面，希望得到更详细的情况。例如：

A : Another expressway will be built between Shanghai and Nanjing.上海和南京之间将另建一条高速公路。

B : Yes , I **was reading** about it in the newspaper.是的，我在报纸上才看到。

A : Did you hear about the new space program?你听说过那个新的太空计划了吗?

B : Yes , Professor Li **was telling** me the other day.是的，李教授前天还跟我谈到过。

A : Do you know he's been arrested?你知道他被捕了吗?

B : Yes , Mark **was telling** me about it in the morning.是的，马克今天上午还跟我说起这事。

10 表示继续刚刚中断的谈话，用于日常生活中

As I **was saying** , we'd better leave things as they are until the police arrive.正如我刚才说的，在警察到来之前，我们最好保持现场原样。

As I **was telling** you , the boy took his stubbornness from his father.正像我刚才告诉你的，这男孩的犟脾气是他爸爸传给他的。

As I **was saying** , bus services should meet the needs of suburbs.正如我刚才说的，公共汽车服务应适应郊区的需要。

As I **was telling** , money is a wonderful thing , but it is possible to pay too high a price for it.正如我刚才对你所说的，钱固然是好东西，但是为了钱而付出的代价往往太高了。

As he **was telling** me , we must depend upon ourselves to make our own way as best we can.正如他所告诉我的，我们必须依靠自己竭尽全力走自己的路。

11 表示最近过去的事情(为一种说话口气比较随便的用法)

I **was hearing** Frank had entered the college.我刚听说弗兰克上大学了。

I **was asking** what you thought of it.我在问你的想法。

Jane **was telling** me about it this morning.简今天上午告诉我那件事的。

12 表示将来的猜想情况，有时表示不耐烦等情绪

I thought you **were** never **coming**.我以为你总不会来了。

I'd rather you **were going** at once.我宁愿你立即走。

If the students **were leaving** tonight, I'd like to go with them.如果学生们今晚就走，我想同他们一起走。

【提示】过去进行时的时间关系也可由上下文或具体情景表示。例如：It **was raining** hard, but no one stopped working.雨下得很大，但没有人停止工作。

13 表示过去未实现的愿望或打算

She **was coming**.她本来要来的。

I **was seeing** her tomorrow.我本来打算明天会见她。

He **was watching** the play yesterday, but he was too busy.他昨天本来要看那场戏的，可是太忙了。

I **was going to** phone you, but I just didn't have time.我本想给你打电话的，但就是没有时间。

The basketball match **was taking place** the next day, but it had to be cancelled because of the heavy rain.篮球赛原定第二天举行的，但因大雨只得取消。

14 表示对比

He **was not sitting** idle, he **was making** preparations.他没有闲坐着，他在做准备。

While the children **were playing** in the shade, their parents **were working** in the scorching sun.孩子们在树荫下玩耍，而他们的父母却在烈日下劳作。

15 表示原因

I didn't hear what you said ; I **was looking** at the picture.我没有听见你的话，我在看那幅画。

I haven't finished my homework yet , I **was helping** my mother in the kitchen all day yesterday.我还没完成作业，我昨天一整天都在帮妈妈干厨房活。

16 对所说的话进行强调

在小说的对话中，有时引述动词不用一般过去时，而用过去进行时，意在强调所说的话，语气较重，且更为生动。例如：

A : “Did they catch her?” Mary **was asking** . “他们抓住她了吗?” 只听得玛丽问道。

B : “No , she escaped.” Tom told her. “没有，她逃走了。”汤姆告诉她。

A : Do the students enjoy reading the novel? 学生们喜欢读这部小说吗?

B : “Some of them do , ” she **was saying** . “But others don't.” “有些人喜欢，”她说道，“但是别的人不喜欢。”

17 过去进行时和一般过去时的用法比较

(1) 过去进行时可以表示过去反复做的动作，而一般过去时表示只做一次的动作。例如：

She **was waving** her hand. 她不断地挥手。

She **waved** her hand. 她挥了挥手。

The frog **was jumping up** and down. 青蛙不断地跳着。

The frog **jumped up** and down. 青蛙跳了一下。

She **was nodding** . 她不停地点头。

She **nodded** . 她点了点头。

(2) leave , arrive , start , begin , die 等的过去进行时表示“刚开始，快要完成，即将……”，而一般过去时表示“已经……”。例如：

I **was starting** to write a letter when the phone rang. 我刚开始写信，电话铃就响了。

The effect of the drinks **was beginning** to fade. 酒意正在开始消

失。

But to Annie, it **was beginning** to seem the opposite.但是安妮已经开始觉得事情恰恰相反了。

The train **was stopping** .火车快要停了。

The train **stopped** .火车停了。

She **was dying** .她快要死了。

She **died** .她死了。

He **was leaving** .他快要离开了。

He **left** .他离开了。

(3) 过去进行时表示正在进行尚未完成的动作,而一般过去时则表示已完成的动作。例如:

They **were talking** about it. I didn't want to disturb them.他们在谈那件事,我不想打扰他们。

They **talked about** it and made a decision.他们谈了那件事,做出了决定。

She **was making** preparations for the journey then.她当时在为旅行做准备。

She **made** all the preparations for the journey in one day.她花了一天时间就为旅行做好了准备。

She **was writing** a letter at nine last night.她昨晚9点钟在写信。

She **wrote** a letter and posted it.她写好了信就寄走了。

(4) 过去进行时同forever, always, frequently等连用,略带感情色彩,而一般过去时则表示客观陈述。例如:

She **was forever complaining** about her job.她老是对她的工作提出抱怨。(厌烦)

She **complained** about the weather.她抱怨天气。(客观表述)

He's always **leaving** his clothes on the floor! 他老把衣服扔在地上!(责备)

He **left** his clothes on the floor.他把衣服放在地上。(客观表述)

His sister **is** always **helping** others.他妹妹总是帮助别人。（赞扬）

His sister **helped** the old man up the stairs.他妹妹帮那位老人上楼。（客观表述）

（5）work, feel, wait, rain, snow, wear, cough等动词，不表示动作完成，有时用一般过去时和过去进行时均可，意思上没有什么差别。例如：

He **was working** all day yesterday.他昨天整整干了一天。

He **worked** all day yesterday.

It **was snowing** the whole night.下了一夜的雪。

It **snowed** the whole night.

She **was waiting** from morning till night.她从早一直等到晚。

She **waited** from morning till night.

She **was wearing** the overcoat the whole day.她整天都穿着那件大衣。

She **wore** the overcoat the whole day.

I **wasn't feeling** well that night.那天夜里我感到不舒服。

I **didn't feel** well that night.

六、现在完成时（The Present Perfect Tense）

1. 构成

have/has + 过去分词

2. 功能

1 表示过去所发生的动作或事情对现在的影响或产生的结果，着眼点在现在

现在完成时常与不确定的过去时间状语连用，表示“已发生”或“未发生”，如：yet, just, before, recently, once, lately, of late等；也同表示频度的时间状语连用，如：often, ever, never, sometimes, twice, on several occasions等；也同包括现在时间在内的时间状语连用，如：now, today, this morning, this month, this year等；但现在完成时不能同特定的过去时间状语（in 2012, last year等）连用。例如：

She **has lost** her wallet.她的钱包丢了。（现在没钱花了）

He **has laid** the table.他把桌子摆好了。（可以吃饭了）

He's **bought** a car.他买了车了。（现在有车了）

I've **forgotten** his telephone number.我忘了他的电话号码了。（没法同他联系）

I **haven't seen** much of her **lately** .我最近很少见到她。

He's **been** over Africa.他曾经走遍了非洲。（=He knows Africa very well）

Why **haven't I seen** you **all these months** ?我怎么这么多月没看见你呢？

She's **recovered** from her illness.她已经康复了。（目前健康状况良好）

Have you eaten yet ?你吃过饭了吗？（现在你饿不饿？再吃点好吗？）

We've **had** too much rain **this year** .今年雨水太多。（庄稼都淹了）

The past **has vanished** like smoke.往事如烟。/逝者往矣。

I **have heard** John say something against you **on several occasions** .我多次听到约翰说些对你不利的话。

I **haven't finished** reading the book **yet** , so I can't return it to the library.我还没有把书读完，因此不能把它还给图书馆。

She was sleepless many nights.She **has been** very tired and can't concentrate at all.So she decides to go to see the doctor.她很多夜晚都失眠，很疲乏，精力根本集中不了，因此决定去看医生。（同其他时态连用）

【提示】every day是副词短语，既可同一般现在时连用，表示“每天”，也可同现在完成时连用，指从过去某时到现在一段时间内的“每一天”。例如：

It **has snowed** here **every day** since last Sunday.自上个星期天开始，这里每天下雪。

She **has thought of** you **every day** for years.她这么多年来每天都在想念你。

He **takes** a walk **every day** .他每天散步。

2 表示一个从过去某个时间开始，延续到现在，并可能延续下去的动作

常同表示包括现在时间在内的一段时间状语连用，如：so far , up to now , since last year , for a long time , up till now , up to present , all along , all my life , for ages , all day , during the past/last five years , for/in the past/last few years , these few days/weeks/months/years等。例如：

He **has worked** here **for over twenty years** .他在这里工作已有二十多年了。

She **has been** away from school (during) the last few weeks.最近几周，她一直没有到校。

I **have studied** here only this last month.只是这一个月来，我在这里学习。

Up to now , we **have received** no news from her.我们至今没收到她的消息。

【提示】

①下面句中in相当于for，为美国和加拿大英语，常用于否定句中：

He hasn't been here **in** four months.他有四个月没来这里了。

It hasn't rained **in** some time.已有些时候没下雨了。

I haven't seen her **in** a long time.我很久没见她了。

②比较：

He has not been here **for two years** .他两年没来这里了。（已有两年没来过）

He has not been here **two years** .他在这里不到两年。（已来了将近两年）

下面是一个歧义句，试加以分析：

She **hasn't studied** English for two years.

③同today, this morning, this week等时间状语连用，表示这些时间未过去之前已完成的动作，或表示由过去到现在这段时间发生的动作。例如：

She **has written** the letter **today** .她今天已经写好了信。（The letter is to be written today and she has written it.）

I **have taken** a trip into the hills **this week** .我本周已经去山里远足过。（It has been decided that I take a trip into the hills once a week.）

She **has spent** her vacation **this year** .她今年已经度过假了。（She has already spent the vacation she is to spend this year.）

Have you seen her today? 你今天见到她了吗？

3 某些非延续性动词(动作一开始便结束的动词)，在现在完成时中，不能同表示一段时间的状语连用

常见的这类动词有：come, go, begin, start, become, arrive, get（到达，收到），reach, leave, join, end, die, find, lose, fall, jump, knock, marry等。参阅“动词”章节。例如：

Peter has got married for six years.[×]

Peter **got married** six years ago.[√]彼得六年前结的婚。

Peter **has been married** for six years .[√]彼得结婚六年了。

（1）有些非延续性动词可以与since（自从）连用，用于现在完成时，表示重复的动作或状态。例如：

I **have met** her often since I moved here.自从我搬到这里来，我经常遇见她。

They **have gone** fishing five times since last spring.自去年春天以来，他们去钓了五次鱼。

（2）有些非延续性动词可以与since或for连用，或在否定结构中用于现在完成时，表示过程或结果。例如：

The city **has changed** greatly since 2012.自2012年以来，这座

城市发生了很大变化。Since last I wrote to you , something serious **has occurred** .自我上次给你写信以来，已经发生了一些严重的事情。

The two presidents **have met** for three hours.两位总统会晤了三个小时。

What's **happened** since last Sunday?自上星期天以来发生了什么事情？

The enemy **has given** them a lot of trouble since last April.自去年四月以来，敌人给他们制造了很多麻烦。

Since when **has** the food **begun** to decay?食物什么时候开始腐烂的？

I **have left** the window open since early morning.我自一大清早就把窗户打开了。

Since when **have** you **become** interested in raising birds?你什么时候开始对养鸟产生兴趣的？

I **have changed** my address since last year.自去年以来我就换了地址。

Twenty thousand copies of the book **have been sold** out since its first printing in 2009.这本书自2009年出版以来已经销售了两万册。

He **has** never **touched** beer for a whole week.他有整整一个星期没沾啤酒。

I **haven't bought** anything for a year.我有一年没买过任何东西。

比较：

He **changed** his mind last Friday.他上星期五改变了主意。（单纯的过去动作，与现在无关）

He **has changed** his mind since last Friday.他从上星期五就改变了主意。（强调结果：他现

在的主意可不是上星期五以前的主意了）

他们自昨天就开始学习新课了。

They have begun a new lesson since yesterday.[×]

They **have begun to study** a new lesson since yesterday.[√]
(study为延续性动词，句中的重点显然是to study，而不是have begun，have begun已相当于助动词)

He has got her letter since last month.[×]

He **has got to like** her since last month.他自上个月就喜欢上她了。[√] (like为延续性动词，重要性大于has got，has got已相当于助动词)

【提示】

①下面句中的非延续性动词是同for短语连用的，但这里的for短语不是表示句中的谓语动词延续了一段时间，不表示“经历”，而是表示谓语动词发生后的情况，for或表示not before，only after，或表示“目的”。

He **has gone for two days** .他走了，将离开两天。(=He has gone and will be away for two days.而不表示“他走两天了”)

She **has come for a week** .她来了，要待一个星期。(=She has come and will stay here for a week.而不表示“她来了一个星期”)

The plane won't **take off for forty minutes** .飞机要过40分钟才起飞。(=only after forty minutes，in forty minutes)

She **won't be back for three months** .三个月后她才回来。
(=not before three months，only after three months)

They **won't leave for two hours** .他们两小时后才离开。(=in two hours，only after two hours)

②有的非延续性动词，可以同since连用，用于现在完成时，但不可与具体时间或日期连用。例如：

I have graduated from college since 2011.[×]

I **have graduated from college since then** .[√]自那以后，我就大学毕业了。

4 在after，as soon as，if，till，when等引导的状语从句中，用现在完成时代替将来完成时

Let's go out **as soon as the rain has stopped** .雨一停我们就去吧。

I shall go to see you when I **have finished** my work.我做完工作就去看你。

If he **hasn't gone** to bed when you see him, tell him to give me a ring.如果你见到他时他还没有睡，让他给我打个电话。

【提示】

①下面两句中的现在完成时也表示将来完成的动作：

If he comes to see me, tell him I **have gone** into the hills.如果他来看我，就说我到山里去了。

There is one more question, then I **have done**.再提一个问题，我就问完了。

②比较：

When I **have studied** the book I'll **write** a report on it.我研读完这本书后，将写一个报告。（代替将来完成时）

When I **have studied** a book I **write** a report on it.我研读完一本书后就写一篇报告。（仅表示动作的完成）

5 “It/This is/will be the first/last/second/third...time that...”结构中的从句要求用现在完成时

This is **the first time** that I've **heard** her sing.这是我第一次听她唱歌。

It/This is **the second time** we've **met** each other.这是我们第二次见面了。

这类结构中的完成时，有时可以表示行动上虽未完成但思想上却已完成的动作。例如：

This is the first time I've **flown** to London.这是我第一次飞往伦敦。（说话时飞机可能尚未起飞）

也可以说：

It's the first good novel I've **seen** for ages.这是我很久以来见过的第一部优秀小说。

6 “It/This is the best/worst/most interesting + 名词 + that...”结构中的从句要求用现在完成时

It is the **best** film I've **ever seen**.这是我所看过的最好的一部电影。

This is the **most interesting** novel he has ever written.这是他所写的最有趣的一部小说。

7 I haven't heard from her since she lived in Nanjing的含义

由since引导的时间状语从句，不论用的是延续性动词或状态动词的一般过去时，还是非延续性动词的一般过去时，通常都表示动作的完成或结束。since she lived in Nanjing意为“自从她离开南京以来”。再如：

She has written to me frequently **since** I was ill.自从我病愈以来，她常给我写信。

Since she was at Beijing University, it has gone through great changes.自她离开以来，北京大学已发生了很大变化。

如果把这类since从句中的一般过去时改为现在完成时，所表示的状态与动作就意味着延续至今。

参见下文。例如：

It's a long time since he **lived** there.他不住那里已经很久了。

It's a long time since he **has lived** there.他住在那里已经很久了。

It is already five years since he **was** in the army.他离开部队已经五年了。

It is already five years since he **has been** in the army.他参军已经五年了。

8 since引导的时间状语从句也可用现在完成时

如果由since引导的状语从句的动作或状态延续至今，通常要用现在完成时。这种用法中since表示的不是动作的结束，而是动作的延续。例如：

She has never been to see him since he **has been** ill.他生病以来她从没来看过他。

I haven't seen him since I've **been** back.我回来后还没有见过他。

They haven't had any trouble since they **have lived** there.他们自住在这里就没遇到什么麻烦。（仍住在这里）

They had the deepest affection for the old professor since

they've known him.他们自认识那位老教授以来就对他怀有深深的崇敬之情。

【提示】

①since + 一段时间 + ago

不能说since ten years, 因为since后只能接过去某一点时间, 即: since + 过去一点时间 (a point of time in the past), 不可接一段时间 (a period of time); 可以说since 1993, since World War Two, 但不能说since two years, since three months。若since后是一段时期, 应该同ago连用, 如: since two years ago, since five minutes ago。比较:

他自五个星期前就在这里了。

He has been here since five weeks.[×]

He has been here **since five weeks ago**.[√]

②since也可用作副词, 意为“后来, 现在已”。例如:

The temple was burnt down in 1938 and has **since** been rebuilt.这座庙宇于1938年被烧毁, 后来又重建了。

9 表示某人的经历或已故某人的言论、某国的作用对现在和将来具有长久现实意义和深远影响

John **has gone** through a lot.约翰经历丰富。

Li Bai **has left** us great poems.李白给我们留下了伟大的诗篇。

Newton **has explained** the movements of the moon from the attractions of the earth.牛顿解释了月球受地球引力作用的运动情况。

Europe **has had** a great impact on the development of world history.欧洲在世界历史的进程中产生过重大影响。

【提示】注意下面两句中时态的意义:

Mao Zedong **has been called** a great thinker.毛泽东被称为伟大的思想家。(斯人已逝, 但影响长存)

Nanjing **has been visited** by Zhou Enlai several times.周恩来数次到过南京。(那里的人们至今仍然怀念他)

10 现在完成时可以表示反问口气(与when连用)或感情色彩

When **have I been treated** like this?我什么时候吃过这一套?

Now you've **done** it! 你这可闯下祸了!

11 现在完成时可同long ago连用

现在完成时有时可以同long ago连用,这样用的long ago或为事后想到的添补之词,或指比较笼统的过去,或表示结果。有时,现在完成时还可以同具体过去时间连用,为添补之词。例如:

Michael's **gone long ago** .迈克尔早就去世了。

I've **sold** the car—a **month ago** .我的车卖了,已有一个月了。

I **have ceased** to write poems **long ago** .我早已不写诗了。

He's **gone** and **started** his own business **long ago** .他很久以前就离开去经营自己的事业了。

The Chinese female volleyball team **has defeated** the Japanese **on Friday** .中国女子排球队星期五打败了日本队。

12 现在完成时可以表示过去重复的动作

Eight times he **has tried** and eight times he **has failed** .他试了八次,八次都失败了。

My mother **has** always **gone** to work by bus.我母亲一向坐公共汽车上班。

13 现在完成时可以表示过去的经验、事件,同when, while, after从句连用

We **have** often **studied** together when I **have been** in Paris.我在巴黎时我们常在一起学习。

Sometimes when I **have been** in low spirits, I **have remembered** her.有时我心情不好,就会想起她。

I **haven't studied** French when I was at school.我上学时没有学过法语。

The manager **has been sacked** after the fire killed 10 women workers.那场火灾烧死10名女工后,经理被撤职了。

14 think... + should/would型完成时从句

think, hope, expect的过去式之后,加上“should/would + 完成式”,常表示期望、希望落空,没有实现。比较:

I thought you **would** know that.我当时想你会明白的。

I thought you **would have known** that.我本来以为你会明白的。(谁知你竟然没弄清楚)

15 现在完成时可同进行时未完成的动作进行对比

I don't care what **he is doing or has done**.我不在乎他正在做什么或已做了什么。

Everything in the world **is changing or has changed**.世界上的一切都正在改变或已经改变。

16 get的现在完成时

get的现在完成时是have/has got, 美式英语中用gotten。have/has got在口语中往往仅是一个现在完成时的形式,表示现在或将来的意义,实际相当于have/has,当“有”解,但常有很灵活的译法。有时,have/has got相当于have/has to,当“必须”解。例如:

I **haven't got** a car.我没有汽车。

Have you got a thermometer?你有体温表吗?

I think she's **got** a lot of money.我想她有许多钱。

Why **hasn't he got** any savings?他为什么没有储蓄?

What **have you got** against the plan?你对这个计划有什么反对意见?

She's **got** a new dress on.她穿新衣服了。

I've **got** a bad toothache.我牙痛得厉害。

Have you got the dictionary there?词典在你那里吗?

He's **got** no time.他没有时间。(=He has no time.)

It **has got** to be done at once.这得马上就做。(=It has to be done at once.)

We **have got** to go there next weekend.我们下周末得去那里。(=We will have to go there next weekend.)

have或has有时也可省略。例如:You **got** to rewrite the paper.你得重写这篇论文。

3.几组时态比较

She **has gone to** Beijing.她到北京去了。（不在这里）

She **has ever been to** Beijing.她曾经到过北京。（现已返回）

She **has gone** .她已经去了。（不是没去）

She **is gone** .她不在。/她缺席了。（句中的gone表示状态）

The door **has been closed** .门被关上了。（动作）

The door **is closed** .门是关着的。（状态）

He **has come** .他已经回来了。

He **is come** .他来了。（=He is present.）

The snow **has melted** .雪已经融化了。

The snow **is melted** .雪化了。（melted表示状态，意为“看不见雪了”）

He **has been** there once.他曾经到过那里一次。（曾经，一次）

We've all **been** young once.我们都有过年轻的时候。（曾经）

He once **lived** in Geneva.他曾经一度住在日内瓦。（从前一度）

She **comes** from Nanjing.她是南京人。

She **has come** from Nanjing.她从南京来。（不一定是南京人）

You **read** very well.你朗读得很好。（具有朗读的才能或刚才读得好）

You **have read** very well.你朗读得很好。（仅指刚完成的动作）

4.现在完成时和一般过去时几组句子差异比较

使用现在完成时重在说明现在的情况，表示过去与现在的关系，强调结果；一般过去时则只涉及过去的行为或状况本身。有时候，说话意图不同，要用不同的时态。比较下列句子：

你讲完了吗？

Have you finished ?（如你已讲完，我想接着讲）

Did you finish?（不知我刚才发言时你是否讲完话了）

你听到他那样说了吗？

Have you ever **heard** him say that? (是否知道)

Did you ever hear him say that? (什么时候听说的)

你听说过这样的事吗?

Have you ever **heard** of such a thing? (认真提问, 希望回答)

Did you ever hear of such a thing? (修辞问句, 不要求回答)

我外出时谁来过这里?

Who's **been** here while I was out? (发现有人来过: 东西被人动过)

Who **was** here while I was out? (一般提问)

我做了什么使他这么生气?

What **have** I **done** to make him so angry? (认真提出问题, 且对方仍在生气)

What **did** I **do** to make him so angry? (过去生气, 现在则不一定)

我的主要目的就是找到真正的解决方法。

My chief purpose **has been** to find out a real solution. (一直在努力)

My chief purpose **was** to find out a real solution. (过去的努力)

She **has lived** in Paris for twenty years. 她已在巴黎住了20年。
(她仍活着, 住在巴黎或刚离开)

She **lived** in Paris for twenty years. 她在巴黎住了20年。(她已故去)

I've **chosen** some novels for you. 我为你选了几本小说。(你有小说读了)

I **chose** some novels and bought them. 我挑选了几本小说买下了。

We've **learnt** a lot from you. 我们从你那里学了很多东西。(深表感激)

We **learnt** a lot during our stay there. 我们在那里时学了很多东西。(只谈当时的情况)

Has she got up?她起床了吗? (着重现在)

Did she get up early this morning?她今天早上起床早吗?

We've got no news from her.我们没有得到她的消息。(不知情况如何)

We got news from her last night.我们昨天夜里得到她的消息的。(有确切时间状语, 单纯指过去)

Have you invited him?你邀请他了吗? (活动尚未举行)

Did you invite him?你邀请他了吗? (活动已举行过)

Who has taken the pen away?谁把钢笔拿走了? (强调找不着了)

Who took the pen away?谁把钢笔拿走了? (只问是谁拿走了钢笔)

I've lost the ring.我把戒指丢了。(仍在找)

I lost the ring.我把戒指丢了。(也许已找回, 也许没有找回)

I haven't seen him this afternoon.我今天下午没有见到他。(现在仍是下午)

I didn't see him this afternoon.我今天下午没有见到他。(现在已不是下午)

We haven't gone anywhere this autumn.今年秋天我们哪儿也没去。(现在仍是秋天)

We didn't go anywhere this autumn.今年秋天我们哪儿也没去。(现在已不是秋天)

I've just seen Professor Grant. He told me the marks.我刚刚见过格兰特教授, 他告诉了我的分数。

I have seen him this May.我5月见到他了。(未出5月)

I saw him this May.我今年5月见到他了。(5月过后当年内)

I have lived in the country for the summer.我整个夏天一直住在乡下。(持续到现在)

I lived in the country through/for the summer.整个夏天我都住在乡下。(过去一段时间)

He has never been in love before.他从没恋爱过。

You can put it that it **was arranged** before. 你可以说这是事先安排好的。

他父亲一生残疾。

His father **has been** an invalid all his life. (现在还活着)

His father **was** an invalid all his life. (现在已经去世)

【提示】

① **have done** 常可用于祈使句表示命令，但如同所有的祈使句一样，仍然表示将来的意义，相当于 **stop**, **get rid of** 等。例如：

Have done with your tricks. 不要再耍手腕了。

You are grown up now and **have done** with the bad habit. 你已经长大了，改掉那个坏习惯吧。

② 有时可用 **be** 代替 **have**，后跟的过去分词起形容词作用，表示一种状态。例如：

She **is just arrived** .她刚到。(= here)

He **is come** .他来了。(= here)

He **is returned** .他回来了。(= back)

She **is gone** there two weeks. 她在那里两周了。(= She is there two weeks.)

The sun **is risen** .太阳升起了。(= up)

The leaves **are fallen** .树叶落了。

He **is got** into bed. 他上床睡了。

They **are prepared** to fight against the flood. 他们已准备好同洪水战斗。

③ **have been** 后可接不定式。例如：

I **have been to see** the exhibition. 我去看过展览了。

④ **these days**, **nowadays**, **just now** 一般不用于现在完成时。

Children **are much healthier these days** .如今，儿童的健康状况更好了。

Trains **are comfortable nowadays** .而今，坐火车很舒适。

I **saw her just now** .我刚刚见到她的。

七、现在完成进行时 (The Present Perfect Continuous/Progressive Tense)

1.构成

have/has + been + 现在分词

2.功能

1 现在完成进行时表示一个从过去某时开始发生，一直延续到现在并可能延续下去的动作

Jim **has been seeing** about a visa for you.吉姆一直在想办法给你弄一张护照。

Since she left home , I **haven't been sleeping** at all well.自她离开家后，我一直睡得很不好。

I've **been waiting** for an hour but she still hasn't come.我已等了一个小时，但她还没有来。

Aren't you tired?You've **been working** here all day.你不累吗？你都在这里干了一整天了。

I **have been cycling** to work for the last two weeks.这两个星期以来我一直骑车上班。

How long **have you been doing** this work?你做这工作多久了？

How long **has it been raining** ?雨下了多久了？

Now that she is out of job , Lucy **has been considering** going back to school , but she hasn't decided yet.露茜失业了，一直在考虑着重返校园，但还没决定。

I won't tell the student the answer to the math problem until he **has been working** on it for more than an hour.那名学学生解这道数学题超过一个小时还解不出来，我才会告诉他答案。

2 表示动作刚刚结束(有时指出结果)

I've just been waving good-bye to her.我一直挥手向她告别。

They **have been talking** about the book.他们一直在谈这本书。

He is dead drunk.He **has been drinking** with his friends.他酩酊大醉，刚才在同朋友们喝酒来着。

My clothes are wet.I've **been walking** in the rain.我的衣服湿了，我一直走在雨中。

A : Where have you been?你去那儿了?

B : I've **been watering** flowers in the garden.我去花园里浇花了。

3 表示某种感情色彩

Who's **been telling** you such nonsense?谁告诉你这种无稽之谈的? (气愤)

Too much **has been happening** these days.这些日子发生的事情太多了。(多事之秋)

You **have been deceiving** me.你一直在骗我呢? (气愤)

You **have been giving** me everything.你给了我一切。(感激)

4 表示过去某种愿望未实现，某种企图、希望落空，含有遗憾、不耐烦等情绪

He **has been telling** me.他一直想告诉我。(He has tried to tell me.)

She **has been advising** me.她一直想劝我。(But she did not succeed.)

They **have been going** to build a bridge over the lake for years.数年来，他们一直想在湖上建一座桥。(但未能实现)

He **has been going** to have the leaking tap fixed for the few days.几天来，他一直想把那个漏水的水龙头修理一下。(却总没抽出时间修理)

They **have been going** on an expedition to the woods for a week.The weather has been terrible all the time.他们一周来一直想去森林中探险而没有去成，天气一直很糟。

5 表示一个过去动作对现在的影响或造成的结果(相当于现在完成时)

He **has been doing** too much work.他做的工作太多了。(现在病倒了)

Who's **been insulting** you?谁欺侮你了?(对方可能在哭)

He's **been smoking** again.他又吸烟了。(闻到身上有烟味)

The room stinks. Someone's **been smoking** in here.屋里有烟味,有人在这里抽烟了。

The girl's eyes are red. She **has been crying**.那女孩的眼睛红红的,她一直在哭着。

I **have been telling** him to study harder.我一直告诉他学习要更加刻苦。(He should have passed the exam this time, but he failed.)

6 表示重复(指断断续续,而非一直不停)

We've **been discussing** the matter several times this year.我们今年已数次讨论过那件事。

I **have been bidding** goodbye to some friends today.我今天同好几个朋友告了别。

We've all along **been making** mistakes like this.我们一直犯这样的错误。

She **has been phoning** Jim every night for the past two weeks.两个星期以来她每天晚上给吉姆打电话。

Has he **been making** trouble?他是不是一直在制造麻烦?

3.现在完成进行时和现在完成时的用法比较

1 区别A

现在完成时强调的是某个刚刚完成的动作,或某个过去的动作对现在的影响或产生的结果,也可表示延续性;现在完成进行时则强调动作的延续性,有时表示临时性质。例如:

I **have thought** it over.我已经考虑过这件事了。

I **have been thinking** it over.我一直在考虑这件事。

She **has put** coal on the fire.她已经在炉子上加了煤。(这件事已结束)

She **has been putting** coal on the fire.她刚才在炉子上加煤。
(一直在做这件事)

Be careful ! Jim **has been painting** the door.当心！吉姆一直在油漆门呢。(油漆尚未干)

Jim **has painted** the door.吉姆油漆了门。(油漆可能已干)
他父亲教数学已经10年了。

Her father **has taught** maths for ten years. (是否延续下去，视上下文而定)

Her father **has been teaching** maths for ten years. (并将延续下去)

但是，有少数动词 (work, live, teach, study等) 的现在完成时和现在完成进行时所表示的意思是差不多的。

2 区别B

现在完成进行时可以表示动作的重复；现在完成时一般不表示重复性，但同always, often等连用有时也表示重复的动作，见上文。
例如：

Have you been meeting him recently?你最近常同他见面吗？

Have you met him recently?你最近见到他吗？

3 区别C

现在完成进行时有时含有感情色彩；现在完成时一般表示平铺直叙，但有时也带有感情色彩，见上文。例如：

What **have you been doing** ?你一直在干什么来着？(惊异)

What **have you done** ?你干了什么？(仅是一个问题，让对方回答，也可表示惊异)

I **have been wanting** to hear from you for long.我很长时间以来就盼望着你的信。(亲切，礼貌)

I **have wanted** to hear from you.我一直盼望着你的信。

亨利工作得有条不紊。

Henry **has been doing** his work regularly. (表扬)

Henry **has done** his work regularly.

谁吃了我的橘子？

Who's **been eating** my oranges? (不满，已吃光)

Who's eaten my oranges? (未吃光)

我等你已有两个小时了。

I **have been waiting** for you for two hours. (口语化，可能不耐烦)

I **have waited** for you for two hours. (说明一个事实)

4 区别D

在否定结构中，现在完成进行时否定时间状语，而现在完成时则否定谓语动词。例如：

She **hasn't been speaking** since nine o'clock. 她不是从9点钟开始讲话的。(= She has been speaking not since nine but since half past nine.)

She **hasn't spoken** since nine o'clock. 从9点起她一言未发。

5 区别E

love, know等状态动词通常用于现在完成时，不用于现在完成进行时。例如：

He **has loved** Helen since he was in middle school. 他自中学时代就爱上了海伦。(不说He has been loving...)

They **have known** each other for ten years. 他们相识已经10年了。(不说They have been knowing ...)

八、过去完成时 (The Past Perfect Tense)

1. 构成

had + 过去分词

2. 功能

1 表示在过去某个动作或某个具体时间之前已经发生、完成的动作或情况

They **had got** everything ready before I came.在我来到之前，他们已经把一切准备好了。

By the end of last week she **had written** two papers.到上周末，她已经写了两篇论文。

I could see from her face that she **had received** some good news.从她的脸上我可以看出她有什么高兴事儿。

2 过去完成时常用在有**hardly, scarcely, barely, no sooner...than**等副词的句子中

这种结构表示“刚刚……就，不等……就”。例如：

She **had hardly/scarcely gone** to bed when the bell rang.她刚刚睡下铃就响了。

No sooner had they left the building than a bomb exploded.他们刚一离开大楼，炸弹就爆炸了。

3 **intend, mean, hope, want, plan, suppose, expect, think**等动词的过去完成时可以用来表示一个本来打算做而没有做的事

这种用法也可表示过去未曾实现的设想、意图或希望等，含有某种惋惜。例如：

I **had intended** to call on you yesterday, but someone came to see me just when I was about to leave.我本来昨天要去看你的，但是刚要出门就有人来访。（=intended to have called on）

We **had meant** to tell her the news but found that she wasn't in.我们本想把消息告诉她的，但是发现她不在家。（=meant to have told）

Later she explained: “I **had thought** that he had died ten years ago, but now I know that he is still living.”后来她解释说：“我本以为他10年前就去世了，但现在知道，他仍然活着。”

He **had wanted to help** you but he had no time then.他本想帮助你的，但当时没有时间。（= wanted to have helped）

He **had been inclined** to be an artist.他本想当一名艺术家的。

注意下面句子的含义：

You **had better have gone** there with her.你本来最好跟她去那里。(但没去,未被接受的劝告)

I **should like to** visit the island.我想去参观那个岛。(现在的愿望,将来想去)

I **should like to have visited** the island.我要是参观过那个岛多好。(现在的遗憾,没参观过那个岛)

I **should have liked** to have visited the island.我本想参观那个岛的。(过去的愿望)

【提示】

①after从句表示过去时间的动作先后关系时,可用一般过去时或过去完成时。例如：

Jane went out to the park after she **had read/read** the paper.简读完了报就外出去公园了。

②when从句表示过去时间时,有时一般过去时和过去完成时可换用。例如：

When the teacher **had arrived/arrived**, they stopped talking.老师到了,他们就不说话了。

③before引导从句表示过去时间时,主语中上述两种时态可换用。例如：

Before he came, he **had discussed/discussed** it with the manager.他来之前已经同经理讨论过那件事。

④如果主句中包含了过去完成时,从句中一般过去时和过去完成时可换用。例如：

They said that Jack **had been sent** to prison because he **had robbed/robbed** the bank.他们说杰克因抢银行而坐牢了。

⑤历史事实通常用一般过去时表示。例如：

They learned that President Lincoln **led** the American Civil War.他们知道林肯总统领导了美国内战。

He **told** the students that Hitler **killed** millions of Jews.他告诉学生们,希特勒杀害了数百万犹太人。

⑥过去完成时可以代替一般过去时,表示惊奇。例如：

I saw her coming, but in a minute, she **had disappeared**. 我看见她来了, 但一转眼就不见了。

They wanted to keep it a secret, but a few days later, everyone **had known** it. 他们想把它保密的, 可是没过几天, 人人都知道了。

4 表示“过去的将来”某一时刻之前已经完成的动作

She made up her mind to go on trying until she **had succeeded**. 她决心继续努力直到成功。

The plane would take off as soon as it **had stopped** raining. 雨一停飞机就要起飞了。

5 表示过去某一时刻之后发生的动作

常同then, in two weeks等连用。例如:

Something struck her eyes. She **had fallen** to the ground. 有东西击中了她的眼睛, 她倒在了地上。(省去then)

6 表示对后来动作的影响

他在饭前吃了些东西。

He **had eaten** something before taking dinner. (So he had no appetite at dinner.)

He **ate** something before taking dinner. (He might have his usual appetite at dinner.)

休息几天后, 她感觉好多了。

She **felt** better after she **had taken** a few days' rest. (Feeling better is the result of taking a few days' rest.)

She **felt** better after she **took** a few days' rest. (Feeling better may not be the result of taking a few days' rest.)

7 时间状语可由上下文表示

The office was quiet. Everybody **had gone** home. 办公室里静悄悄的, 大家都回家了。

I **had wanted** to see her. So I went to see her this autumn. 我很久以来都想去看她, 因此今年秋天我去了。

Who **had last seen** the explorer? What **had happened** to him?

谁最后一次见到那位探险家?他发生了什么事?

He died last summer.They **had got** no chance to see each other even once for twenty years.他去年夏天去世了,他们20年里没有一次见面的机会。

8 **hope, expect, think, want**等词的过去完成时常用于比较结构中

He did better than we **had thought** .他做得比我们原想的要好。

Things went more smoothly than we **had hoped** .事情进展得比我们希望的还要顺利。

The result was better than we **had expected** .结果比我们预料的还好。

The TV play wasn't as interesting as we **had wanted** it to be.这部电视剧没有我们希望的那样有趣。

9 **first/second/third/last time**同过去完成时连用

It was the first time he **had lost** the game.这是他第一次比赛输了。

It was the third time he **had dined** out with her.这是他第三次同她外出吃饭。

This was the second time he **had escaped** from prison.这是他第二次越狱逃跑了。

10 描绘一种景象、背景(同过去进行时连用)

The day **had dawned** .A thin mist **was hanging** over the fields.Cocks **were crowing** here and dogs **were barking** there.Soon the sun would rise.拂晓时分,田野里飘荡着一层薄雾,远远近近,传来了鸡鸣和犬吠声。太阳不久就要升起了。

九、过去完成进行时 (The Past Perfect Continuous/Progressive Tense)

1.构成

had been + 现在分词

2.功能

1 表示过去某个时间之前一直在进行的动作

这个动作可能刚结束，可能延续下去，也可能不延续下去，上下文清楚时，可省略时间状语。例如：

She said that she **had been typing** a paper before I came in.她说我进来之前她一直在打一篇论文。

The heavy snow **had been falling** for three days. The fields were all white.一连下了三天大雪，田野里是白茫茫的一片。

He gave her one of the pills he **had been taking** for stomachache or something like that.他给了她一粒药丸，那是他一直用来治疗胃痛或类似什么病的。

He **had been writing** this novel up to that time.直到那时他一直在写这部小说。（有时间状语）

She **had been studying** English before entering the college.她上大学以前一直在学英语。（有时间状语）

She was then fifteen years old. She **had been staying** with her grandmother.她当时15岁，之前一直同奶奶在一起。（有时间状语）

They **had been talking** about the matter.他们一直在谈那件事。（没有时间状语，但隐含在上下文中）

It **had been raining** hard.雨一直下得很大。（没有时间状语）

She went to bed at twelve. She **had been waiting** for him for four hours.她在12点上床了。她一直等了他四个小时。（动作不再持续）

They stopped quarreling. They **had been quarreling** for a whole hour.他们不吵了。他们已经吵了整整一个小时。（动作不再持续）

She was sixty. She **had been writing** the novel since she was thirty.她已60岁了，自30岁起她就写这部小说了。（At sixty she was still writing the novel.）

He came home at eleven. She **had been waiting** for him for

two hours.他11点回家来的，她已等了他两个小时。（At eleven she did not wait any more.）

2 表示反复的动作、企图、情绪、最近的情况等

You **had been giving** me everything.你对我真是有求必应。（感激）

He **had been thinking** about the plan.他最近一直在考虑这项计划。

He **had been telling** you this.他多次跟你说这件事。（=He has told you this many times.）

She **had been investigating** the cause of the accident.她试图调查那次事故的原因。（=She has tried to investigate the cause of the accident.）

I **had been studying** the meaning of the poem.我一直在研究这首诗的含义。（But I was not able to understand it.）

【提示】

①在否定句中通常用过去完成时代替过去完成进行时。例如：

They **had not swum** in the river for a long time.他们很长时间没去那条河里游泳了。（一般不说They had not been swimming...）

②比较：

The girl **had cleared up** the room, so it was very tidy.女孩已经把房间打扫过了，所以很整洁。

The girl **had been clearing up** the room, so we had to wait outside.女孩一直在打扫房间，所以我们不得不在外面等着。

③过去完成进行时后可接when引导的从句，含有“突然”的意思。例如：

He **had been lying** in bed a few minutes when the door bell rang.他刚躺在床上几分钟，突然门铃响了。

They **had only been talking** for five minutes when a stranger stepped in.他们刚谈了不过5分钟，一个陌生人走了进来。

十、一般将来时（The Simple Future/

The Future Indefinite Tense)

1.构成

shall/will + 动词原形 (shall用于第一人称 ; will用于第二、三人称 , 也用于第一人称)

2.功能

1 表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态

I **shall be** late home tonight.我今晚会很晚回家。

He **will graduate** from Harvard University next year.他明年哈佛大学毕业。

2 表示将来反复发生的动作 , 也表示倾向、习惯、必然发生的事

Spring **will come** again.春天会重返人间。

Oil and water **will not mix** .油和水不能混合。

These things **will happen** .这样的事总会发生的。

The students **will have** five English classes per week this term.
本学期学生每周将要上五节英语课。

3.可以表示将来时的其他结构或时态及其用法

1 **be going to** + 动词原形

这种结构表示决定、打算要做什么事 , 或有迹象表明即将发生、可能会出现什么情况 , 有趋势 , 注定会 , 不限于指人的活动。例如 :

I **am going to buy** a new coat this winter.今年冬天我打算买一件新大衣。

Look at the cloud ! It's **going to rain** .瞧那乌云 , 天要下雨了。

The ice **is going to break** ! 冰就要破了 !

The car **is going to turn over** .车要翻了。

There **is going to be** a thunderstorm.将有一场雷暴。

Is it going to be fine tomorrow?明天会晴吗?

Tomorrow **is going to be** another cold day.明天天气仍然很寒冷。

I'm going to live in the country when I retire.我退休后要到乡下去住。

The moon **is going to come** out soon.月亮快要升起了。

I think I'm **going to have** a cold.我觉得我要感冒了。

Watch it ! That wall **is going to fall** .当心 ! 那堵墙要倒了 !

The house **is going to collapse** .这房子快要塌了。

It's **going to be** very hot tomorrow.明天将很热。

Are you going to be gone long?你要离开很久吗?

What's **going to become** of her?她会怎样呢?

Tonight **is going to be** a great night in the history of mankind.今晚将永载史册。

The journey **is going to be** difficult.这次旅行将极为艰难。

This question **is going to be** very complex.这个问题将会很复杂。

I'm going to be better next week.下周我会好起来了。

You're **going to get** scolded.你会受到责备的。

She's **going to have** a hard time.她将会有一段艰难的日子。

Jack feels he's **going to fail** the entrance examination.杰克觉得他通不过入学考试。

We're **going to crash**.我们要撞车了。

I'm going to be sick.我要吐了。

Look out ! The water **is going to boil** over.当心 , 水要溢出来了。

Look out ! The bomb **is going to explode** .注意 , 炸弹就要炸了。

Be careful ! You're **going to break** the branch ! 小心 , 你快要
把树枝弄断了。

【提示】

①注意下面的句子：

I was going to see you after work, but I won't be able to now. 我本打算下班后去看你的，但现在看来，我不能去了。（过去当时的打算，预计）

She had been going to meet you at the airport, but her car broke down. 她本想去机场接你的，可是她的车子坏了。（had been going to do表示“过去打算做而没做成的事”）

She had been going to take her son to the concert that night, but she had a headache. 她那晚本打算带儿子去听音乐会的，但她头痛没有去。

He's been going to write the paper for months. 他几个月来一直想写那篇论文。（have been going to do表示“一直打算做某事”）

He's been going to have finished writing the book by the time he is fifty. 他一直想在他50岁之前写完这本书的。（be going to have done sth.表示“打算在……之前完成某事”）

I'm going to be traveling for a month. 我要出去旅行一个月。（be going to后可接不定式进行式）

I'll be going to have my own ways from now on. 从现在起，我要按自己的方法行事。（be going to可用将来时形式）

②比较：

She's going to arrive late for the meeting.

这次开会，她会迟到的。（他人的客观预计）

这次开会，她打算迟些到。（她本人的主观意向）

③be going to do可用于指将来的条件从句中，表示预定发生、打算做的事。有时，be going to do也可用于带条件从句的复合句的主句中，表示某条件下预计必定发生某种情况。例如：

If he comes, there's **going to be** trouble. 要是他来，准出乱子。

I'm going to resign if things don't improve. 如果情况没有好转，我将要辞职。

You are going to find yourself in difficulty if you carry on like this. 如果你继续这样下去，你会身陷困境的。

If you're expecting sympathy from her ,you're **going to be disappointed** .如果你想得到她的同情，你要失望的。

If you're **going to file** a lawsuit against the oil company ,you'd better consult the lawyer.如果你要对那家石油公司提起诉讼，你最好咨询一下律师。

④be going to可表示“早已决定或打算”。例如：

I **was going to buy** a car.Would you agree ? 我早就想买一辆车，你同意吗？

⑤be going to通常用于动态动词，也用于have或be，但一般不与静态动词连用，如think，hope，want，believe，like，hear，know，forget，hate，interest，understand，wonder，belong，prefer等。但某些静态动词转而表示动态，或为了加强语气等，又可用于be going to结构。例如：

I'm going to hate the weather here.（一般不说）

She's never going to forget it.（一般不说）

He is going to like the food.（一般不说）

I wonder if he's going to know you.（一般不说）

The TV play is going to interest you.（一般不说）

He's **going to know** the secret.他一定要把那个秘密弄清楚。（find out）

You're **going to hate** the weather here.（我看）你会讨厌这里的天气的。（客观预计，可用于状态动词）

He failed in the exam ; he knew he **was going to** when he looked at the test paper.他没考及格，他一看试卷就知道考不及格。

The voters **aren't going to like** him.选民不会喜欢他的。

I'm **going to be** 30 next week.我下周就满30岁了。

⑥be going to有时可以表示建议、询问或命令。例如：

What **are we going to do** about it ? 关于那件事我们该怎么办呢？

Don't regret over it.We're **going to** have another try.不要后悔了，我们再试一次吧。

You're **going to stop** sirring me.你不要总叫我“先生”了。

You **are going to do** as I tell you.你必须按我说的办。

You're **going to rise** early tomorrow morning.你明天早上要早起。

Now you're **going to hurry** .现在你要快点了。

What's **going to become** of her ? 她会怎样呢 ?

2 be going to和will的比较

(1) will表示说话人认为、相信、希望或假定要发生的事，不含任何具体时间，可以指遥远的将来；而be going to指有迹象表明某事即将发生或肯定会发生，表示客观事情的发展。例如：

Listen to the wind.We **are going to have** a rough crossing.听那风声，我们横渡时一定困难很大。

There **is going to be** a quarrel between them , I think.看来他们两人要发生争吵了。

I believe China **will become** one of the richest countries in the world.我相信，中国将会成为世界上最富的国家之一。

He **will get** better.他的病会好的。（即认为最终会恢复健康，而不是马上恢复健康）

He **is going to get** better.他的病就要好了。（指有恢复的迹象）

Don't stand on that rock.It's **going to fall** .不要站在那块岩石上，它要倒了。（迹象）

Don't stand on that rock.It **will fall** .不要站在那块岩石上，它会倒的。（因果关系）

(2) be going to和will均可表示“意图”，但事先考虑过的意图用be going to，不是事先考虑的意图用will。比较：

A : Why have you torn the letter into pieces?你为什么把信撕了?

B : I **am going to rewrite** it.我准备重新写。（事先考虑的，不用will）

A : It is really a big stone.这的确是一块大石头。

B: I **will help** you to move it.我来帮你搬一下。(非经考虑的,不用be going to)

(3) be going to 可以用在条件状语从句中表示将来,而will不能。例如:

If you **are going to attend** the meeting, you'd better leave now. (不用will)

【提示】will表示“意愿,坚持,拒绝,推论”时,可用于条件句中,参阅有关部分。例如:

If you **will** listen to me, I'll give you some advice.如果你愿意听我的,我就给你提些建议。

3 现在进行时

某些动词的现在进行时可以表示按计划或安排将要发生的事,预计要发生的事,或最近将要发生的事。常用的有:join, play, eat, work, return, take, wear, meet, move, sleep, have, do, stay, arrive, leave, speak, start, come等。例如:

We **are having** a meeting this morning.我们今天上午要开一个会。(计划)

The plane **is taking off** at 10.飞机将于10点起飞。

I'm **having** porridge for supper.我晚饭吃粥。

What time **is she leaving**?她什么时候走?

She's **having** puppies soon.这狗儿不久就要生崽了。

We **are getting** married in April.我们4月结婚。

Allen's **not going** far in literature.艾伦搞文学前途不大。

John's **joining** the army next week.约翰下周入伍。

I'm **taking** Jane out for dinner tonight.今晚我要带简出去吃饭。

We **are moving** to a new hotel this evening.今晚我们要搬到一家新的宾馆去。

She's **lecturing** on Shakespeare's sonnets next.接下来她将讲述莎士比亚的十四行诗。

I'm **planting** more apple trees in the coming spring.来年春天我将种植更多的苹果树。

I'm meeting Jack at the station at four tomorrow afternoon. 我明天下午4点钟要去车站接杰克。(含有约好的含义)

现在进行时可用于if从句中表示将来。例如：

If **it is snowing** in the afternoon, we'll stay indoors. 如果下午下雪，我们就待在室内。

事物名词meeting, concert, train等作主语时，要用一般现在时表示将来，而不用现在进行时。例如：

The train **leaves** at 8:15. 火车8点15分开。

The meeting **starts** at 3 in the afternoon. 会议在下午3点开始。

【提示】

① **be going to** 表示说话前考虑过的意图(intend)，现在进行时表示事先安排的动作(plan)。比较：

玛丽和简今晚要见面。

Mary and Jane **are going to meet** tonight. (have an intention to)

Mary and Jane **are meeting** tonight. (have arranged this)

② 有迹象表明将要发生某一动作，不是人安排的动作，要用**be going to**，不用现在进行时。例如：

I feel dizzy, I think I **am going to faint**. 我感到晕眩，我想我要昏倒了。(不可说I am fainting. I am to faint. I shall faint.)

我忍不住要哭。

I'm afraid I'm crying. [×] (“感到要哭”不是人安排的)

I'm afraid I **am going to cry**. [√]

树叶快要落了。

The trees are losing their leaves soon. [×]

The trees **are going to lose** their leaves soon. [√] (树落叶非人所确定的自然现象)

4 be + 不定式

(1) 这种结构或表示计划、安排，或用来征求意见。例如：

Am I to take over his work? 我是不是要接管他的工作?

The highway **is to be opened** in May.这条公路5月通车。

The President **is to have** a holiday.总统将休假。

When **is** the opening ceremony **to be** ?开幕式什么时候举行?

They **are to be married** in October.他们打算10月结婚。

There **are to be** several high-ranking officials at the conference.将有几名高官出席会议。

There **is to be** another demonstration tonight.今天晚上还要进行游行示威。

The hotel **is to be** ninety-eight storeys in height.这家饭店将高达98层。

We **were to have gone** away last week but I was ill.我们本打算上周走,可是我病了。(用不定式完成式表示“本来打算”)

但是,如果不是人、人世所能安排的动作,就不能用be to do句型表示将要发生。例如:

今晚会有很好的月光。

There is to be a bright moon tonight.[×] (某夜是否有月光,非人所能安排)

There **is going to be** a bright moon tonight.[√]

他要胖起来了。

He's to be fat.[×]

He's **going to be** fat.[√]

(2) 表示应该怎么做或应该发生什么,也表示命令、禁止、义务或可能性(表示情态意义),接近should, could, must, ought to, have to等。例如:

What **am I to tell** her when she finds out?要是她发现了,我将怎样对她说呢?(should)

You **are to be blamed** for your carelessness.都怪你粗心,闹成这样。(should)

He **is more to be pitied than blamed**.他更应该得到怜悯而不是责备。(should)

The children **are to be** in bed when we get home.我们到家时,

孩子们就得睡觉。(must)

Nobody **is to know** .不可让任何人知道。(must)

You **are not to smoke** in the room.你不可在房间里抽烟。
(must)

No one **is to leave** the office without permission.不经允许，任何人不得离开办公室。(may , can)

Suppose he comes here , What **am I to tell** him?假如他来这里，我该对他说些什么?(should)

Am I to understand that you're coming?我理解，你明天来，对吗?

In future you **are not to go** out alone.你今后不得一个人出去了。(must)

Not a cloud **was to be seen** .一丝云也看不见。(could)

We Chinese people **are not to be bullied** .我们中国人是不容欺辱的。(can)

Not a sound **was to be heard** .一点声音也听不见。

We searched everywhere but the ring **was not to be found** .我们哪儿都找了，但就是找不到那枚戒指。(could)

(3) 表示不可避免将要发生的事，必然要发生的事，后来将发生的事。例如：

Better days **are soon to follow** .好日子肯定会很快来到。

The worst **is still to come** .更糟的还在后头。

This I **was only to hear** later.这事我后来才知道。

The best **is yet to be** .最好的还在后头呢。

What **is to become** of him?他会怎样呢?

I **am yet to see** her smile.我一定还会看到她的笑脸的。

He **was never to see** his children again.他再也见不到他的孩子们了。

The discovery **is to have** a major effect on the treatment of heart disease.这个发现对心脏病的治疗将产生重大影响。

As a young man he didn't know that he **was to become** famous later on.他年轻时没有想到自己后来会成名。

(4) 用于if条件句,表示“如果想,设想”,相当于want to, should等;也可用于带if条件句的复合句的主句中;还可用于if引导的虚拟条件句中。例如:

If we **are to be** there in time, we'll have to hurry up.如果要及时赶到那里,我们得抓紧时间。

If anyone **is to hear** you, you must speak up.如果让大家都听得见,你就必须大声讲。

If the moon **were to come** out, they could set off tonight.要是月亮出来了,他们今晚就能动身。

What **am I to say** if she asks me about the money?要是她问到那笔钱,我该怎么说呢?

If anyone **were to faint** from the heat, send him to hospital at once.如果有人热昏了,就立即送往医院。

Stronger measures are needed to protect the environment if mankind **is to survive**.如果人类要继续生存下去,就需要采取更强有力的措施来保护环境。

5 be about + 不定式

这种结构表示即将发生的动作,句中不可用表示未来时间的状语。例如:

He is **about to be transferred** there.他即将被调往那里。

Sit down everyone. The film's **about to start**.大家坐下,电影马上开始。

I met her in the doorway just as she **was about to go** away.她正要离开时,我在门口遇见了她。

演讲就要开始了。

The lecture **is about to begin**. [√]

The lecture is about to begin soon. [×]

6 一般现在时

be动词以及come, go, begin, leave, sail, arrive, return, start, stop, end, open, stay等的一般现在时,可以表示将来时

间，指根据规定预计要发生的动作或事态。例如：

When **does** the show **begin** ?表演什么时候开始?

I'm busy tomorrow.明天我将很忙。

The new term **starts** on 18th February.新学期2月28日开始。

We **have** dinner with the Smiths on Friday.我们星期五将同史密斯夫妇一起吃饭。

7 on the point/verge/eve/brink of

表示即将发生的事。例如：

He is **on the point of** making a round-the-world tour.他即将去周游世界。

The country is **on the brink of** disaster.那个国家正处于灾难的边缘。

The two countries are **on the verge of** war.这两个国家正濒于战争。

8 be about to和be not about to的差异

be about to意为“正要，马上就……”，be not about to意为“不愿意，不打算”，两者不可混淆。例如：

He **is about to** come out. Please wait a moment.他马上就出来，请等一会儿。

John **is not about to** do that again.约翰不愿意再做那件事了。
(=not willing to)

I **am not about to** stop when I'm so close to success.我已成功在即，不愿停下来。

9 几种结构的比较

比较下面句子的不同含义：

I **shall sail** for the desert island.我将航行到那个荒岛上去。(单纯未来)

I **will sail** for the desert island.我想要航行到那个荒岛上去。
(意愿)

I **sail** for the desert island next week.我下周航行到那个荒岛上去。(计划)

I **am sailing** for the desert island next Friday.我下周五航行到那个荒岛上去。(事先安排,较随便的说法)

I **am to sail** for the desert island.我要航行到那个荒岛上去。(事先安排,较正式)

I **am about to sail** for the desert island.我就要航行到那个荒岛上去。(快发生的事)

I **am on the point of** sailing for the desert island.我即将航行到那个荒岛上去。(即将发生的事)

I **shall be sailing** for the desert island.我就要航行到那个荒岛上了。(随意亲切的说法)

【提示】

①will的否定用法可以表示拒绝做某事,用于物时,好像无生命的物有了意志力。例如:

The door **won't** shut.这门关不上。

②will/would重读,可表示批评或不满的意味。例如:

The boy **will** leave his toys about.那孩子总是把玩具到处乱扔。

③will I?和will we?可以用来回答对方的询问,表示“当然可以,那还用问”等,有时也可表示对将来事实的询问。例如:

A: Will you do me a favour? 帮个忙好吗?

B: **Will I**? Of course I will.当然可以。

A: You will try again, won't you? 你要再作努力,是吗?

B: **Will I**? 那还用问。

Jim, what **will** I say to her? 吉姆,我向她说些什么呢?

比较:

Will we stay here over the night? 我们将在这里过夜吗?(表示询问,相当于Do you know whether we will stay here over the night?)

Shall we stay here over the night? 我们在这里过夜吗?(表示建议,相当于Do you want to stay here over the night?)

④shall和will常可缩写为'll,但当它们位于句首、句尾或跟在one, someone, none, people等后时,不可缩写,表示强调时也不

可缩写。例如：

People **will** live better in the future.人们将来会生活得更好。

You **will** regret it some day.你有一天肯定会后悔的。（强调）

十一、将来进行时 (The Future Continuous/Progressive Tense)

1.构成

shall/will be + 现在分词

2.功能

1 表示将来某个时刻或某一段时间里正在进行的或持续的动作

What **will** you **be doing** this time tomorrow?明天这个时候你将在做什么？

I **shall be reviewing** my lessons while he is writing a report.他写报告时，我将在复习功课。

The ship **will be sailing** at noon.中午时，这艘船将正在航行。

She **will be working** on her doctoral dissertation during May.整个5月她将全部用来写她的博士论文。

（1）一般将来时既可表示“将来”，也可表示“意志，意图”，而将来进行时则表示“纯粹的将来”，

指说话者一种无意图的动作。比较：

Tom **won't cut** the grass.汤姆拒绝割草。（有意图）

Tom **won't be cutting** the grass.汤姆将不割草。（无意图，仅陈述一个事实）

I'll **do** my best.我愿尽最大的努力。/我将尽最大的努力。（意愿或将来）

I'll **be doing** my best.我将尽最大的努力。（纯粹的将来）

I hope it **won't rain** tomorrow.我希望明天不下雨。(只表示将来的情况)

It's raining.I hope it **won't be raining** tomorrow.雨正下着,我倒希望明天不下雨。(强调持续性)

(2) 将来进行时可以表示较近的将来,也可表示较远的将来。
例如:

I'll be finishing it soon.我一会儿就完。

Perhaps nobody **will be smoking** in forty years.也许40年后没有人吸烟了。

(3) 上下文清楚时,也可省去时间状语。例如:

They **will be reaching** the summit.他们就要到达山顶了。

You'll **be hearing** from me.你就等我的信吧。

2 代替一般将来时

将来进行时可用来代替一般将来时,表示一种已经决定或肯定的动作或情况,或表示某动作将继续而未完成。例如:

I'll be seeing Mr.Jackson tomorrow.我明天要见杰克逊先生。

The plane **will be arriving** soon.飞机快要到了。

The minister **will be giving** a talk on current affairs.部长将就时局作发表讲话。

Stop the child or he'll **be falling** over.止住那孩子,不然他就跌落了。

Tomorrow is my day on duty, so I **shan't be coming** home.明天我值班,所以就不回家了。

I'll be taking my holidays soon.我不久就要度假了。

Well, I think I'll **be going**.哦,我看我该走了。

I'll be driving to Shanghai at the weekend.Can I give you a lift?我周末开车去上海,你搭我的车吗?

I'll be writing to Peter and I'll tell him about it.我将给彼得写信,把这件事告诉他。

George **will not be coming**.He has an important meeting to attend.乔治不来了,他有一个重要会议要参加。

3 用将来进行时询问别人的计划、打算，比用一般将来时更显礼貌；也可表示较缓和的命令或碰巧发生的事

Will you **be staying** here long?你在这里待的时间长吗?

Will you **be getting** home late?你回家晚吗?

What **will** you **be having** for lunch?你午饭吃什么?

When **shall** we **be meeting** again?我们何时才能再见面呢?

When **will** you **be paying** back the money?你何时还钱呢?

You'll **be coming** at six o'clock.你要在6点来。

Will you **be having** supper with us this evening?今天晚上你同我们一起吃晚饭吗?

Will you **be putting** on another play soon?你们不久就会上演另一个戏剧吗?

Will you **be using** your car tomorrow?If not, can I borrow it?你明天用车吗?要是不用，我可以借用吗?

比较：

Will you **be coming** to the dancing party?你能来参加舞会吗?
(是否碰巧也能参加)

Will you **come** to the dancing party?你来参加舞会好吗?(邀请)

4 静态动词用于将来进行时，强调持续状态为一时进行的，或为短暂行为，或刚刚开始

The flashlight **will be needing** new battery soon.手电筒就要换电池了。

She'll **be owning** her own house next.她就要拥有自己的房子了。

You'll **be forgetting** your own name next.这样下去，你会连自己的名字都忘掉的。

What's your sister like?I **shall be knowing** her at Nanjing University.你妹妹什么模样，我要在南京大学认识一下。

【提示】时间状语从句和条件状语从句一般不用将来进行时。例如：

If you **are standing** at the corner of the street when I pass, I shall give you a lift into town.如果我路过时你站在街角上,我将让你搭便车进城。(不说will be)

5 表示某种可能和推测,有“我料想,我估计”的含义

She **will be telling** you about it tonight.今晚她会告诉你相关此事。

They **won't be wanting** this.他们不会要这个的。

The roses **will be coming** out soon.玫瑰花不久就会开了。

You **will be making** a mistake.你会出错的。

The sun **will be setting** in a minute.太阳一会儿就该落下去了。

【提示】下面句中的will应看作情态动词,不表示将来,而表示现在,意为“大概,想必”,常同now连用。例如:

They'll **be expecting** you now.他们现在大概在等着你呢。

It's only eleven o'clock. She **won't be having** lunch now.现在才11点,她不会在吃午饭。

6 表示原因或结果

You may use my pen. I **won't be needing** it.你可以用我的钢笔,我不用了。(原因)

Catch the man or he'll **be running** away.抓住那人,要不他就逃跑了。(结果)

If you don't come, they **will be wondering** what has happened to you.你如果不来,他们就会怀疑你出了什么事。(结果)

Please don't come at four this afternoon. I'll **be having** a meeting then.请不要在今天下午4点钟来,我那时要开会。(原因)

7 用于表现将来动作的情景,使语言生动、形象,带有感情色彩(这种用法多用于带时间状语从句或条件状语从句的主句中)

We **shall be thinking** of you.我们会想念你的。

Shall I be disturbing you?我会打扰你吗?

I'll **be loving** you forever.我将永远爱你。

It **will be snowing** hard before we get there.我们到达那里前,

雪会下得很大。

Come on , or the dinner **will be getting** cold.快一点，不然饭就会凉了。（表示某种提醒、警告）

When we reach Nanjing it **will probably be raining** .我们到达南京时，很可能赶上下雨。

The children **will be being** very quiet then.那会儿工夫，孩子们将非常安静。

I'll **be having** a few guests tomorrow.明天我有几位客人。（委婉，因而不能脱身）

If I'm late , mother **will be getting** uneasy.如果我晚了，母亲会担心的。

In a few minutes I **shall be seeing** her , **talking** to her , **telling** her that I like her.过一会儿，我就要见到她了，要和她说话，要告诉她我喜欢她。

8 表示将来某动作迟于所安排的另一动作

He is going to take a stroll in the park , and then he **will be watering** the flowers.他要在公园里溜达溜达，然后浇浇花。

We are studying Chapter I this week , and later we'll **be studying** ChapterII.我们本周学第一章，而后学第二章。

This term will end in July and I **will be going** back home in the country.7月本学期结束之后，我就要回到乡下的家里。

十二、将来完成时（The Future Perfect Tense）

1.构成

shall/will have + 过去分词

2.功能

1 表示将来某时之前或某动作发生之前已经完成的动作

I **shall have finished** it by next Friday.到下周五我就把它完成了。

She **will have written** it tomorrow at noon.明天中午她就会写好了。

They **will have been graduated** from the university before she returns from abroad.在她从国外回来之前他们就会大学毕业了。

2 表示一个持续到将来某时或某动作发生之前的动作

By next Monday, she **will have studied** here for three years.到下周一,她在这里学习就要满三年了。

The concert will begin at half past eight.They **will have played** half an hour when you arrive.音乐会将在8点半开始。你到达时,他们就已将演奏半小时了。

Next month I **shall have worked** here for five years.到下个月,我就已经在这里工作五年了。

3 表示对现在或将来可能已完成动作的推测,对过去实况的推测

She **will have arrived** by now.她这时可能已经到了。(=It is likely that she has arrived by now.)

It is seven.He **will have got** up.现在是7点钟,他可能已经起床了。

He is a somebody now.He **will have forgotten** his old friends.他现在是个人物了,可能把老朋友都忘了。

I know her father, Professor Smith—you'll **have heard** of him.我认识她父亲,史密斯教授——你可能听说过他吧。

You'll **have heard** that China will launch another spaceship.中国将要发射另一艘宇宙飞船,你可能已经听说了。

They **would have got** everything ready, I suppose.我想他们可能已经把一切都准备就绪了。(用would比will语气更为委婉,主要用于第二、三人称)

I met her once after graduation.That **will have been** around October, 2009.毕业后我遇见过她一次,那大概是在2009年10月。

十三、将来完成进行时 (The Future)

Perfect Continuous/Progressive Tense)

1.构成

shall/will have been + 现在分词

2.功能

表示将来某时、某事之前已在发生的动作，一直延续到将来某一时间，是否延续下去，要视上下文而定，常同表示将来某一时间的状语连用。例如：

By the time the sun sets, they **will have been working** on the farm for six hours.太阳落山时，他们在农场上干活就将有六个小时了。

It **will have been snowing** for a whole week if it snows again tomorrow.如果明天还下雪的话，雪就要下整整一个星期了。

【提示】将来完成进行时也可以表示推测，含有“料想，大概”的意思。这种用法的will应看作情态动词。例如：

It is early spring. Birds **will have been flying** back.现在是早春了，鸟儿该飞回来了。

They **will have been having** a holiday last week.他们上周大概在度假。

Sorry to be late. You **will have been waiting** for some time.对不起，我来迟了。你大概已经等了些时候了吧。

十四、过去将来时 (The Past Future Indefinite Tense)

1.构成

should/would + 动词原形

2.功能

1 表示从过去某时看来将要发生的动作或存在状态

He said that he **would wait for** us at the bus stop.他说他要在车站等我们的。

She hoped that they **would meet** again someday.她希望将来有一天他们能再见面。

2 表示过去的某种习惯性行为，只用**would**

Whenever we had trouble, he **would come** to help us.每当我们遇到困难时，他总会给予帮助。

In snowy evenings I **would sit** with Grandpa by the stove, listening to him reading poems, with my eyes fixed on his pink lips while he was reading.我每每在大雪中的黄昏里，伴着祖父围坐在火炉边，听着他读着诗篇，看着他读着诗篇时微红的嘴唇。

【提示】表示过去将来时的几种结构

①was/were going to do. 这种结构表示准备、计划做某事，或将要发生某事。例如：

I **was going to** buy a car then.我当时正打算买一辆车。

She **was not going to** do anything that evening.那天晚上她准备做任何事。

There **was going to** be a thunderstorm.将要有雷暴。

When they arrived the plane **was just going to** take off.飞机正要起飞时他们到了。

比较：

He **was going to** leave when you arrived.你到达时他正准备离开。（正要）

He **was going to** come last night, but it rained.他本打算昨天晚上来的，但是天下雨了。（打算，没实现）

②was/were about to do. 这种结构表示“正要，即将”。例如：

She waited until he **was about to** leave.她等着一直到他准备离开。

He **was about to** say something more, and then checked himself.他还想说几句，却又止住了。

He **was about to** be transferred to a seaside town.他正要被调往一座海滨小城。

③was/were on the point of doing. 这种结构表示“正要……时”。例如：

She **was on the point of** leaving when we came in.我们进来时，她正要动身。

She **was on the point of** winning when she stumbled and fell.她正要获胜时摔了一跤。

④was/were due to do. 这种结构表示“定于（某时做某事）”。例如：

The ship **was due to** leave at midnight.船定于午夜起航。

He **was due to** graduate in the next half of the year.他将于下半年毕业。

The talk **was due to** last for three days.谈话将要进行三天。

They **were due to** sign a treaty in May.他们将于5月签订一项协议。

⑤过去进行时。go, come, leave, take off等少数动词可用过去进行时表示过去将要发生的情况。例如：

They said they **were leaving for** England soon.他们说他们不久就将动身去英国。

A lot of people **were coming** to watch the fireworks.有许多人要来观看焰火。

We were told that the plane **was taking off** in ten minutes.我们被告知飞机十分钟后就要起飞了。

She told mother that she **was going** to a dance with Tom.她告诉母亲，她要同汤姆一起去参加一个舞会。

⑥was/were to do. 这种结构表示曾计划做某事，如果计划的事情没有实现，要用不定式完成式。

比较：

She said she **was to take up** the position.她说她要承担这个职务。(intended to)

She said she **was to have taken up** the position, but later changed her mind.她说她本打算承担

这个职务的，但是后来改变了主意。(intended to, but did not)

was/were to do有时表示“后来结果，注定”的含义，并非单纯地指过去的将来。例如：

At that time he did not know that quitting the job **was to become** the turning point in his life.那时候他不知道，辞去这项工作成了他生活的转折点。

Few men understood Einstein's theories when first published, but they **were to change** our whole view of the universe.爱因斯坦的理论刚发表时，很少有人能够理解，但是，这些理论后来却改变了我们对宇宙的整体看法。

十五、过去将来完成时 (The Past Future Perfect Tense)

1. 构成

would have + 过去分词

2. 功能

表示从过去某个时间看将来某时之前已经完成的动作。例如：

He said that they **would have arrived** by seven o'clock.他说他们在7点钟前就会到达。

She told me that she **would have finished** typing the letter before I came back.她告诉我，在我回来之前她就会把信件打好的。

She knew by the time she arrived he **would have gone** back to

his home village.她知道她到达时他已经返回家乡了。

I thought Judy **would have graduated** from the college by then.我想届时朱迪就已经大学毕业了。

【提示】

比较下面两句的含义：

I **would have liked** to see the play.我当时很愿意看这出戏。
(过去愿意，当时未能实现，不是过去将来完成时)

I **would like** to see the play.我很愿意看这出戏。(现在愿望，
现在、将来或许能实现)

十六、过去将来进行时 (The Past Future Continuous/Progressive Tense)

1.构成

should/would be + 现在分词

2.功能

表示从过去某时看将来某时正在进行的动作或计划中的事，常用于宾语从句中。例如：

She said she **would be looking** after you.她说她会照顾你的。

He said he **would be setting** off on the 9 o'clock train.他说他将乘9点的火车出发。

She didn't know when she **would be seeing** us again.她不知道她什么时候才会再见到我们。

The children were excited.Next Friday we **would be flying** to New York.孩子们都很兴奋。下周五我们就会飞往纽约了。

He asked me what I **would be doing** when he came the next day.他问我当他第二天来的时候我会在做什么。

【提示】

①下面句中的**would be standing**表示过去的惯常做法：

When the noon bell rang, I **would** race breathlessly home. My mother **would be standing** at the top of the stairs, smiling down at me. 中午放学铃响，我就一口气往家跑。母亲总是站在门前台阶的最高层，笑盈盈地望着我。

②上下文清楚时，可省略时间状语，并可用于状语从句、定语从句及独立句中。例如：

She would come to see you off as you **would be leaving** home. 你离开家时，她将来为你送行。

The bridge they **would be building** was the first longest in the world. 他们将要建造的桥是世界第一长桥。

It had to come to the surface in daylight, so that it would be easily found by the mother ship which **would be waiting** for it. 它得天还亮着时浮上海面，这样就容易为等候在水面上的母舰发现。

The plane took off. John **would be flying** to America. 飞机起飞了，约翰要飞往美国。（独立句中）

十七、过去将来完成进行时（The Past Future Perfect Continuous/Progressive Tense）

1. 构成

should have been + 现在分词

2. 功能

表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到过去将来某一时间，是否延续下去，视上下文而定。例如：

She said that by the end of the year she **would have been studying** here for three years. 她说到今年年底，她就在这里学习三年了。

【提示】过去将来完成进行时可以表示推测，有“想必，大概”的含义，这种用法的would应看作情态动词。例如：“Have you found the necklace?” He asked her; he knew she **would have been worrying** about it.“你找到那条项链了吗？”他问她。他知道那件事她会一直放心不下的。

十八、时态呼应 (Sequence of Tenses)

英语从句（特别是宾语从句）中的谓语动词的时态，常常受到主句谓语中动词时态的影响和制约，这种现象称为“时态呼应”。时态呼应的基本规则如下。

1.如果主句中谓语动词的时态是现在时或将来时，从句可以根据需要选用时态

I know who **is/was/will be/has been** in charge of the work.我知道谁是/曾/将/一直负责此工作。

I will tell you how they **got/will get** the information.我将告诉你他们是怎样/将要怎样得到情报的。

2.如果主句中谓语动词的时态是一般过去时，则从句要用过去有关时态

I didn't know where he **was** .我不知道他在哪里。

I thought she **was taking** a bath then.我以为她当时在洗澡呢。

She promised that she **would give** me whatever help I needed.她许诺给我提供任何帮助。

The foreign guests told me that they **had learnt** a lot during their stay in China.这些外国客人告诉我说，他们在中国逗留期间学到了很多東西。

3.如果从句表示的是客观事实、真理或一个人/物的经常性的特点或习惯，其时态通常用一般现在

时，不受主句时态的影响

The teacher told the children that the sun **is** the center of the solar system. 老师告诉孩子们，太阳是太阳系的中心。

Did he say that the plane **takes** off at 8:30? 他是不是说这次航班八点半起飞? (特点)

Mother told me that honesty **is** the best policy. 母亲告诉我诚实是上策。(谚语)

Our teacher said that handsome **is** that handsome **does**. 老师说，善行胜于美貌，美德为人称道。(谚语)

He said that he usually **reads** the newspaper before going to bed. 他说他睡觉前通常看看报纸。(习惯)

Mary told father that Jack **is** always **finding** fault with her. 玛丽告诉父亲说，杰克老是挑她的错。(经常性的特点)

比较：

她说她每天上午7点钟上班。

She said that she **goes** to work at seven every morning. (每天早上7点钟上班的习惯至今未变)

She said that she **went** to work at seven every morning. (每天早上7点钟上班是过去的习惯，现已改变)

他宣布他6月份结婚。

He announced that he **is getting** married in June. (理当属实)

He announced that he **was getting** married in June. (扬言如此，能照办吗?)

他说天气好转他就来拜访我们。

He said he **will visit** us when the weather **is** finer. (相信天气会好转，他也真要来)

He said he **would visit** us when the weather **is** finer. (天气自然会好转，他说要来，那就等看看他来不来吧)

He said he **would visit** us when the weather **was** finer. (天气会不会好转，他会不会来，都未可知)

彼得说他就要来了

Peter said he's **coming** . (真的要来)

Peter said he **was coming** . (真情未知)

4.如果从句表示的仍然是现在或将来的时间，其时态不受主句的影响

She told me that her father **is still operating** on the patient.她告诉我她父亲仍在给病人做手术。(现在仍在做)

She said that she **is flying** to Sydney next week.她说她下周飞往悉尼。(尚未飞往悉尼)

This morning I met a man who **is flying** a kite over there.在那边放风筝的就是我今天早上遇到的那个人。

He said he'll **be** back tonight.他说他今晚回来。

She told me that she **is** a manager in the firm.她说她是这家公司的一个经理。(现在仍然是)

He said that they **will sign** a new treaty next Monday.他说他们将在下星期一签订一个新的协议。

比较：

她说她感觉不太好。

She said she **was not feeling** well. (过去的情况)

She said she **is not feeling** well. (刚才说的，现在仍感觉不佳)

He told me that he **was going** on the journey that evening.他告诉我他那天晚上出发去旅行。

He told me that he **is going** on the journey this evening.他告诉我他今天晚上出发去旅行。

她想知道琼斯先生发生了什么事。

She wanted to know what **had happened** to Mr.Jones. (过去问过去的情况)

She wanted to know what **has happened** to Mr.Jones. (刚才问现在的情况)

【提示】下面几个从句中可用两种时态，但如果强调现在的情况，则用一般现在时更好：

How did you know that I **was/am** Peter? 你怎么知道我是彼得？

She said she **was/is** going tomorrow. 她说她明天去。

The teacher said that money **was not/is not** everything. 老师说金钱并不是万能的。

How did you know she **lived/lives** here? 你怎么知道她住在这里？

Did you say you **loved/love** the house? 你是说你喜欢这所房子吗？

Did you say you **had/have** no money left? 你是说你没有钱了吗？

5.as...as和“比较级 + than”结构不受主句时态的影响

这种比较从句可根据实际情况选用时态。例如：

She does the work as carefully as

She did the work as carefully as

She will do the work as carefully as

as carefully as I do.

as carefully as I did.

as carefully as I shall do.

as carefully as I have done.

as carefully as I had done.

He is more diligent than you are. 他比你更勤奋。（现在）

He is more diligent than you were in middle school. 他比你中学时更勤奋。（过去）

6. 在一些情况下，为表达思想的需要，要对时态

进行调整，特别是在状语从句和定语从句中，这时时态就不需要呼应

The man who spoke at the meeting is his elder brother.在会上发言的人是他哥哥。

In the past, she liked to go downtown by bike, but now she seldom **does**.她从前喜欢骑自行车去商业街，但是现在很少这样做了。

7.一般现在时在时态呼应中的几种特殊用法

1 as, than等后的从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时

我们知道，如果主句是一般将来时，在由if和unless等引导的条件状语从句中以及在由before, when, after, until等引导的时间状语从句中，要用一般现在时表示将来的时间概念，用一般过去时表示过去将来，这个规则也适用于由as, than, whether和where等引导的从句。例如：

I'll go **where he goes**.他到哪儿，我也到哪儿。

I will have a good time **whether I win or lose**.赢也罢，输也罢，我都会玩个痛快。

He'll probably be on the same plane **as I am tomorrow**.他明天很可能跟我乘同一架飞机。

2 如果主句谓语是一般将来时，句中宾语从句或定语从句的谓语用一般现在时表示将来

If you don't come tomorrow, I will go to your house and find out **why you're not at work**.如果你明天不来，我就要到你家里弄清楚你为什么不上班。

The man **who marries his daughter** will need to be tough, fast-moving, and quick-thinking.谁要想娶他的女儿，必须身体健壮、行为果断、才思敏捷。

3 在I don't care, I don't mind, It doesn't matter, It's not important等结构后，多用一般现在时，通常不用将来时

I don't care **whether he comes or not**.我才不管他来不来呢。

It doesn't matter **who goes there in his place** .谁代他去都没有关系。

8. 由于时间着眼点的不同，并列谓语或并列句中可以用不同的时态

Truth **is** great and **will** prevail.真理是至高无上的，必将获胜。

I **respect** you now and always **will** .我现在尊敬你，永远会尊敬你。

She never **can** nor **shall** forget your goodness.她不能也不会忘记你的好意。

I've never **known** any girl as pretty as you and I never **shall** .我从未结识过像你这样漂亮的姑娘，而且以后也不会了。

I **was** , **have** always **been** , and **will** forever **be** your devoted friend.我过去是，现在一直是，将来永远是你忠实的朋友。

We **were** , we **are** and we **will be** your strong supporters.我们过去是，现在是，将来也是你坚强的支持者。

【提示】比较下面句子的不同时态及含义：

He **will do** the work better than you **did** . (你所做的)

He **will do** the work better than you **have done** . (你已经做的)

He **did** the work better than you **did** . (你做的)